The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—Turkey and Servia still talk of peace.

—Secretary Morrill will return to Washington to-day.

—Crook at last carries a few Indian scalps at his belt.

—Tweed will start on his homeward way next Thursday.

—There were over 91,000 visitors at the Exposition on Saturday.

—Equinoctial storms cut up lively capers in several places throughout the country yesterday.

—Allegheny Republicans are growling because some of the mass meetings are not heldover there.

—Mormon brutality is getting a fresh airing by the evidence in the trial of Lee which is now going on.

—The visiting rifle teams were escorted around among New York's curiosities on Saturday by the officials.

—The Empress Eugenie writes that the proposed visit of Napoleon IV. to America has been indefinitely postponed.

—The Pennsylvania Coal Company will sell on Wednesday next one hundred thousand tons of Pittston coal.

—"Garmenturs" is the new word. The women's dress reformers at Philadelphia invented it, and it means trousers.

—The Czar faces hard times with $25,000 a day. The Sultan has $18,000, and the Emperor of Austria exists on $10,050.

—A special meeting of the New York Chamber of Commerce will be held to-day to take action toward sending relief to Savannah.

—Five hundred Centennial guards are to be retained on duty until January 1, 1877, and a considerable number until even March or April.

—Chicago revenue officers are beginning to complain of their inability to tell by the aroma whether a house contains an illicit still or a sleeping Alderman.

The *avant courier* of better times greets the gray dawn of the coming day of prosperity, and announces, trumpet-tongued, that the price of billiard playing has been reduced.

—Abel Klennan, a noted pigeon shot, became enraged while in a political discussion with Charles Creighton, at Chicago,on Saturday, and shot his opponent, killing him instantly.

—An exchange says that celery is the greatest food in the world for nerve. That's so. Two hundred and fifty dollars a week wouldn't give a man nerve enough to face twenty mothers-in-law.

—When you see a young lady with diamond earrings and a trail going along the street, with a pound of cheese neatly done up in brown paper under her arm, there's something wrong somewhere, depend upon it.

—That famous landmark of Boston, the "Old South Church," is saved at last, and is to be converted into a historical museum. The consideration is $400,000—and Boston is happy once more.

—Mayor Latrobe, of Baltimore, says the health authorities, after a thorough investigation, state that there is not a single case of yellow fever in the city—all reports to the contrary notwithstanding. There have been a few cases of typho-malaria.

—"What's the difference," asked a Centennial visitor, pointing to Memorial Hall, "what's the difference between that building and a vein in a young lady's arm?" "Why, one's an Art Gallery and the other's a gal artery." They carted him off in an ambulance.

—George Eliot can husk great thoughts and thrash philosophy, because she has had life-long leisure to give her whole mind to it, and never paid the least attention to Mr. Eliot when he bawled at her to come up stairs and sew a button on his pantaloons

—Score another one for America. The American cricketers have beaten the English Team at Philadelphia. As this is the bold Briton's favorite game the defeat may be taken to heart, but it cannot be helped.

—Now that the cool nights have made the mosquitos less voracious, and there is no longer the pressing necessity for posting the picket guard around the watermelon patch every night, the agricultural population of the republic is beginning to catch up a little sleep.

—Lillie White, who had been reported as attempting to commit suicide, has a card in the Virginia City *Chronicle*, saying: "While fully realizing the vanities of this world, I am in no hurry for another, as it might be a case of getting out of the frying pan into the fire."

—The political excitement in Indiana is compared with that of the "Tippecanoe and Tyler, too," campaign.

Song for Tilden's quartet, November 3:

Said one black eye to the other,
"Oh, let me kiss him for his mother!"

—When a Boston girl gets miffed at her husband she says: "Base tyrant, I shall leave the land of liberty to my parental home." When a Western girl becomes similarly affected she simply remarks: "Old man, I'm going to git up and git, and if you don't like it, just climb up your eyebrows and see if you can stop me."

—The usual September estimates of the cotton crop have appeared. The give they give the number of bales 4,669,288, against 3,827,445 for the year ending in September, 1875. This crop has been exceeded since 1820 only twice, namely, 1860 and in 1862on an estimated crop. The product of cotton has very steadily advanced from 430,000 bales in 1820 to the present enormous yield.

—The Erie Railway furnishes section masters with blanks to fill out in case of accident, so that the utmost accuracy may be had in following up the case. A cow was recently killed and the section master in filling up the blank came to the words, "What disposition." After chewing his pencil a while he wrote, "Mild and genteel."

—They tell a good story of an old business man of this city, who recently found himself "cornered" financially, and desired to go into bankruptcy. He applied to a lawyer to know how much it would cost to have the papers drawn, and the business put through. He was told that the expense would amount to about $100, and, appearing to be satisfied with the price, he told the lawyer to go ahead. The lawyer followed the instructions, and when the work was done, called for his little $100. "All right," said the bankrupt, "you can put your claim right in with the others."—*Springfield Union.*

—The New York *Post* in speaking of the rifle match advances this idea. "Perhaps," it says, we shall presently see rifle shooting come into favor in our colleges, which will be in every way an excellent thing. The sport is one which may thrive in one college as well as another; it involves no considerable expense, and every student, the poorest as well as the richest, may take part in it, while physical strength is not in any way necessary as a preparation for it. Unlike some other manly pastimes, it is literally open to all persons whochoose to engage in it; and it is therefore peculiarly well fitted for introduction in all our colleges."

—We speak with knowledge of the man when we say that those who imagine that Rutherford B. Hayes lacks firmness because he is amiable, are very wide of the truth. History gives us no instance of any more robust and resolute character than Oliver Cromwell, and yet in kindliness of heart he was the peer of the gentle Falkland. Governor Hayes is a man who listens and observes and decides for himself. His fidelity to his opinions is one of the distinguishing characteristics of his political career, and he is wholly exempt from the weakness which would permit considerations of expediency or the interested counsel of partisan associates to influence his convictions of duty.

—Mr. Tilden's self-mastery, as shown by his serene disregard for the railing accusations of his adversaries in that tax matter, is not altogether incomprehensible. Tall cliffs, which lift awful forms, are always careless about storms and waves which are rioting down below high water mark, so long as the eternal sunshine of conscious rectitude is glorifying its summits. It is more difficult to understand how Mr. Tilden can restrain himself from bursting into a "statement" under the provoking executory efforts of his friends. But perhaps the world can never fully appreciate those sustaining moral forces which encourage the humblest virtue to endure with fortitude the trials of life. As the gentle Mrs. Smith returned from church with the marks of an inner struggle upon her brow, she meekly remarked to her daughter that when those odious Harkinses filed into the pew in front of her with their new fall bonnets, if it had not been for the consolations of religion she should have been quite overcome.

—The *Spectator* is shocked by the publicity which the New York press has given to Commodore Vanderbilt's illness. "It is true," it says, "that Mr. Vanderbilt's death is expected to be of public importance, as it may affect the management of his great enterprises, but the indecency of thus carrying a deathbed into the town halls is scarcely diminished by that fact. The explanation of it all is, we suppose, that what would be said in England in the club or the dining-room is said in America in the papers." The facts in the newspapers are quite as decent and edifying as fictions and exagerated rumors would be in clubhouse or dining-room. The accounts of the Commodore's illness which the New York papers are now publishing are as short and certainly in as good taste as the court circular from Balmoral Castle, in which the Queen's guests at dinner, her walks with Princess Beatrice, and her rides with the Hon. Horatia Stopford are laid before the English public daily, somewhat in detail.

FIRST EDITION.

THE INDIAN WAR.

An Engagement with Savages

A Detachment of Crook's Troops Attacks a Camp of Redskins.

The Enemy Completely Routed—Two Men Killed and Several Wounded—Ponies and a Large Amount of Spoils Captured—Several Indians Killed—A Chief Dies of His Wounds.

CHEYENNE, WY., September 16.—A courier who left Gen. Crook's command on September 10th brings the following news of September 9th. Since Gen. Crook's column turned south towards the Black Hills on the 5th inst. there has been considerable hardship through wet weather and living on bacon and hard bread, and a good deal of grumbling. On the 7th it was decided to send a portion of the pack train ahead under the escort of Col. Mills, with one hundred and fifty men on the best horses of each company of the Third Cavalry, making one hundred and fifty in all. Lieuts. Von Lutwitz, Shuttle and Crawford composed the subordinate officers, with Lieut. Bubb, of the Fourth Infantry, Chief Commissary, Tom Moore, chief packer, and Frank Gruard, Crook's chief scout. The latter was to serve both as a guide and scout, and yesterday evening he discovered through the rain and fog, without being himself observed,

A Hostile Sioux Village,

consisting of forty-one lodges and a band of several hundred ponies and a few American horses. Mills concluded to attack with his one hundred and fifty men without waiting to send word to Crook for reinforcements. He fell back a few miles, and hid his command in a ravine, and at two o'clock this morning marched for the village, which was situated on a little creek, a tributary of Grand or Owl Creek. He formed on the north side before daylight, and ordered Lieut. Schuttle's Company M to charge through the village, while the rest of the force, dimounted, were to form a skirmish line on either side and pick off the Indians as they came out. The latter were

Completely Surprised

and scattered out pell-mell, half naked, returning the fire to some extent. Their ponies were effectually stampeded, owing to Mills' small force. He succeeded in securing the lodges and property therein, and about one hundred and forty ponies. There was an immense quantity of dried meat, barries, &c., all that Crook's pack train could carry, and sufficient to postpone the proposed purchase of supplies. There were wagon loads of robes and savage spoils of all kinds. The guidon of the Seventh Cavalry, which Custer used in the Little Horn massacre, and various articles of wearing apparel worn on that occasion, were also captured. A quantity of corn stored at the mouth of Powder river as late as August 15th, where Terry was fired on, was among the spoils.

The whole march and showing since Terry and Crook met goes to confirm the soundness of the latter's views of the enemy's probable destination and whereabouts since leaving their camp on the Little Horn.

The Casualties.

Lieut. Von Lutwitz, of company C, was seriously wounded in the knee. Privates Medbury and Chas. Foster, of company B, Augustus Dorn, of company D, and Sergeant Glass, of company E, were wounded, and Private Wenzell, of company A, was killed in the action of the morning.

About To'clock word had reached Crook, fifteen miles in the rear of the main column. He came forward with sections from the cavalry, reaching Mills at 11 o'clock The latter had kept up a good picket fight during the forenoon. Crook was very much disappointed because Mills did not report the discovery last night, as there was plenty of time to have got up the entire command, and so effectually surrounded the village that nothing could have escaped. But the General is also pleased, too, all things considered. About one hundred yards from the village is a little ravine, in which a band of seven warriors and fifteen women and children were safely lodged in cavernous rocks, and it was trying to dislodge them that Mills lost his killed and most of the wounded. Gen. Crook desired to save the women and children, and by means of guards interpreting, a parley ensued. Three warriors came out, one chief, named American Horse, being mortally wounded before this parley was effected. Frank White, a citizen, was shot through the heart, and Privates Kennedy and McKeenan, of company C, Fifth Cavalry, were wounded.

Another Skirmish.

About twenty minutes past four this afternoon there was a sudden picket firing sprung, beginning on Col. Mason's front, resulting in wounding Sergeant Shreiber, of Company K, and Private Dorn, of Company F, Fifth Cavalry. It proved to be the result of reinforcements received from Crazy Horse's band, and a running attack all around the circle, but the troops were quickly thrown out and the enemy driven off in every direction. The latter got within a dozen horses, but failed to get into camp back a mile. On the line of march the village was thoroughly ransacked and the spoils divided round. Col. Mills and his men got the ponies. There were found in possession of "good Indians" from Indian Agent Howard, of Spotted Tail Agency, and an illicit trader there (F. C. Baucher), dated respectively January 14 and February 18, 1876. Much ammunition and many guns were found in the lodges, and all evidence to the effect that these Indians were prepared for winter. There were probably 1,000 warriors connected with it, and their chief is Roman Nose, formerly of the Cheyenne agency. It is regretted that other larger villages near by were not surprised and destroyed, but this affair demonstrates the good policy of a stern chase after the Indians even with foot soldiers, who came in here to the relief of the cavalry, as their part in the play gives them renewed vigor and esprit.

The Indians Again Repulsed.

LATER.—There was a little picket firing throughout last night. This morning after the command was on the march a number of Indians came down on the rear column, but were met with a warm reception by Capt. Sumner's battalion of the Fifth Cavalry, who covered the enemy in their vineys, killed several and disabled others. Privates Foster and Madden, of Company F, and Geo. Clantier, of Company D, were wounded.

The command marched fifteen miles today (the 10th) toward the hills, bringing the entire sick and wounded on twelve litters. Dr. Clements amputated the right leg of Lieut. Von Lutwitz last evening, and Private Kennedy died of his wounds. No other deaths or amputations are likely to occur. The wounded chief American Horse died last night. Most of the captives were brought along, a few squaws being left back, with the General's advice to the hostile bands to go on to the agencies, behave themselves, and all will be well with them.

Col. Mills, Lieut. Buff and Gruard go through to the hills to-morrow, with a view to secure future supplies.

Gen. Sheridan is at Fort Laramie now, awaiting the arrival of Gen. Crook or advices from him as to what point he may meet him at for a council.

Dispatch from Gen. Crook.

FORT LARAMIE, September 16.—General Crook sends the following dispatch to Gen. Sheridan, in addition to the above:

The prisoners stated that most of the "hostiles" were now going into the agencies, with the exception of Crazy Horse and Sitting Bull, with their immediate followers. Crazy Horse intended to remain near the headwaters of the Little Missouri, and about half of Sitting Bull's band, numbering from sixty to one hundred lodges, had gone north of the Yellowstone, while the remainder of that band, with some Sansarcs, Minneconjous and Unepapas had gone to the vicinity of Antelope Buttes, there to fatten their ponies and trade with the Rees and others. I place great reliance on these statements from other corroboratory evidences which I have. These Indians with Sitting Bull will amount probably to three or four hundred lodges, and in my judgment can very easily be struck by General Terry's column, provided it go in light marching order and keep under cover. Our prisoners also, in their conversation, fully confirmed in every particular my opinions as already telegraphed you. We had

Very Hard March

here from Heart river for eighty consecutive miles. We did not have a particle of wood, nothing but a little dry grass, which was insufficient even to cook coffee for the men. During the greater portion of the time we were drenched by cold rains, which made traveling very heavy. Many of the animals had to be abandoned. Others are now in such a weak condition that a great number of them will not be able to resume the campaign until they rest. I should like to have 500 horses, preferable the half-breed horses raised on the Laramie plains or in the vicinity of Denver, and acclimated to this country. I intend to carry out the programme mentioned in my last dispatch via Ft. Lincoln, and shall remain in the vicinity of Deadwood till the arrival of my wagon train.

(Signed) GEO. COOK, Brig. Gen.

THE MORMON BUTCHERY.

Trial of Lee for Complicity in the Mountain Meadow Massacre.

A Terrible Tale of Deeds of Blood.

How Emigrants were Ambushed and Slaughtered.

SALT LAKE, September 16.—The following dispatch has been received concerning the Lee trial now in progress at Beaver, Utah:

BEAVER, UTAH, September 15.—Seven witnesses testified for the prosecution today, all new, except Joel W. White, fixing the murder on Lee. The case will probably go to the jury to-morrow evening, and conviction is a dead certainty.

The first witness was D. H. Wells, who testified that Lee in 1857 occupied the position of farmer to the Indians in Southern Utah, and perhaps some place in the militia.

L. Morrill testified as to the council held in Cedar City, which had under advisement the destruction of the train. It was understood that before it should be done Brigham Young should be consulted. A messenger went to Salt Lake for that purpose, and another to Pinto Creek to draw off the Indians, and allow the train to pass on till word came from Brigham Young to the contrary. Forty-eight hours before the messenger returned from Salt Lake he heard the massacre had taken place. Haight, Higby and Klingensmith were in the council, and Lee was not there.

What Brigham Young Said.

James Haslum testified that he was the messenger sent to Brigham Young by Haight, to whom he explained the object of the message. Lee could hold the emigrants corralled, waiting his return. He rode night and day, stayed two hours in Salt Lake, and returned. Brigham's message was: "Go. Don't spare horseflesh. Those men must be spared. Let them go in peace." He got back to Cedar on the Sunday following, and learned the deed was done.

Joel W. White testified that he, as at the former trial relative to taking the message to Pinto creek and taking part in the massacre.

Samuel Knight's testimony went to show that he was driving one of the wagons which contained firearms. He heard the first guns fired after the emigrants had been decoyed out. He

Saw Lee Blow a Woman's Brains Out

and beat a man to death with a gun, and murder several others, and at the same time the Indians made a rush on the women and children, whom they slew.

Nephi Johnson, who went to the Meadows as Indian interpreter, testified that he saw Lee shoot the woman referred to and

Cut a Man's Throat

as he dragged him from the wagon. This witness was extremely careful to tell nothing implicating any one except Lee, witness being most constant in his forgetfulness of names and incidents not relating wholly to the defendant. His cross-examination, which was scathing, showed that he could tell sufficient to hang every man who took part in the massacre. All he said damaged Lee greatly.

Jacob Hamblin testified as to a conversation between himself and Lee a few nights after the butchery, in which the defendant justified himself by claiming that it was necessary as a military massacre.

The testimony of all the new witnesses thus far plainly indicates that they are in a conspiracy to sacrifice Lee for the good of the Church.

Samuel McMurby testified that he drove the other wagon. After the emigrants had been decoyed out by a flag of a truce, and the whole column commenced moving up the Meadows, he ordered the command to halt, and looking round, Lee put up his gun to a woman's head and fired. He heard him beating a man's brains out with a gun. Lee then came to witness' wagon and shot all the wounded men with his pistol, and dragged the bodies to the ground. Only the children in the wagons were saved.

This witness refused to tell whether he took part in the killing, but on the former trial it came out he was the man who, while in the act of firing on one of the emigrants, said: "O Lord, receive their spirits, for it is for their sakes we do these things."

Two Girls Too Old to be Spared.

SALT LAKE, September 16.—In the Beaver court this morning Jacob Hamblin was recalled. He stated that Lee further told him that an Indian chief who lived at Cedar brought two girls, who had been hiding in the brush, to him (Lee), and asked what he should do with them, that they were too pretty to kill. Lee replied that he must shoot them, that they were too big. The Indian then shot one and Lee threw the other down and cut her throat; that when Hamblin returned to his ranche he went over the ground, and found the bodies of two girls about the age described, from thirteen to fifteen, lying near together, with their throats cut as described to him by Lee; that one of the children, who was about eight years old, was at his house, who claimed the two bodies as her sisters, and that their name was Dunlap.

Hamblin, on being asked by the counsel if he had ever told this to any one, replied that he had, and more too; that soon after the occurrence, when he remembered better than he did now, he had told it to Brigham Young and George Smith; that Young told him when the right time came and we could get a court of justice to go and tell it; and on being further pressed said he had not seen the effects of any court of justice from that time to this, but thought now was just the right time to tell it.

Johnson, on being recalled, stated that subsequently to the massacre he was sent to protect the next company of emigrants to the Santa Clara; that on his way he stopped at Harmony, where he saw Jno. D. Lee, who proposed to him to get the emigrants into an ambush, for the purpose of by the Indians, and so got their property; also that he (Johnson) replied "There has been

Too Much Blood Shed

by you already. I have been instructed to see them safely through, and I will do so or die with them;" that he then abused him, calling him ugly names; that he identified the prisoner at the bar as being Jno. D. Lee.

The prosecution rested their case here. To the surprise of all present in the court room, Lee's attorneys announced that they also rested their case, and would not introduce any witnesses, but give the case to the jury on the evidence already adduced by the prosecution, and asked for a continuance of the case until Monday, the 18th, to give time to prepare the argument and instructions to the jury. The court adjourned till Monday at ten o'clock, and instructed the witnesses to remain, as other cases pertaining to the massacre were to be disposed of.

The following documentary evidence has been filed by the prosecution, but was not given to the jury: A letter from John D. Lee to Brigham Young, dated November 20, 1857, giving a report of the massacre and Indian affair; a letter from Brigham Young to J. W. Denver, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated September 12, 1857; a letter from the same to the same, dated Jan. 6, 1858; the proclamation of Governor Brigham Young of September 18,1857; affidavits of Brigham Young and George A. Smith of July 30, 1857, and a latter from Brigham Young to Bishop Dame of September 14, 1857.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

The Death Rate in Savannah Increasing—Assistance Needed for the Suffering Poor.

SAVANNAH, September 16.—The total interments to-day were twenty-eight—yellow fever twenty-one. The weather is very threatening, with a northeast wind and rain, and bad for the sick.

NEW YORK, September 16.—At a meeting yesterday for extending relief to the sick and destitute of Savannah, it was resolved that lists of subscriptions be issued to agents on the different lines of transportation, managers of trade organizations, banks, hotels, churches, business houses and theatres, requesting them to solicit contributions of money, provisions and clothing, to be handed over to the Treasurer daily, and by him sent to Jno. F. Wheaton, President of the Savannah Benevolent Association at Savannah. In response to a dispatch, Mr. Wheaton telegraphs: "The situation unchanged. A very large number are sick, and all the lower classes, white and colored, are destitute. Money is the most serviceable."

Missouri War Claim Frauds.

ST. LOUIS, September 16.—The United States Grand Jury at Jefferson City found indictments against several persons for complicity in the war claim frauds perpetrated during the administration of Governor Woodson, and John Crafton, Jr., a son of ex-Adjutant General Crafton and clerk for him, surrendered to the United States Marshal to-day, he having learned that he was one of the parties against whom indictments have been found. In default of $5,000 bonds he was placed in custody. Other gentlemen residing in Kansas City, St. Joseph, Jefferson City and elsewhere are mentioned in connection with these indictments, but as their names will not be known till capias are issued on Monday next, they are withheld for obvious reasons.

SECOND EDITION

NEWS FROM ABROAD.

Prospect of an Early Peace in Turkey.

An Armistice Agreed Upon Between the Belligerents.

"Boss" Tweed to Leave Spain for Cuba on Thursday.

TURKEY.

The Peace Proposals.

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 16.—One of the bases of peace stipulates for the payment by Servia of war indemnity, without fixing the amount, or in lieu thereof an increase of Servia's annual tribute.

LONDON, September 16.—The *Times* today, in an article on the Turkish peace conditions, concludes as follows: Although the Porte has said its last words, the great powers have not said theirs. It remains for them to signify by a collective act what terms of peace are admissable, and Turkey will indeed have begun a new chapter of her history if she should resist their united counsels. Her unbending attitude almost warrants the suspicion that to save her own dignity in the presence of her vassal she is waiting for the pressure of those powers, which, as they protest, must also command. It would be gratifying to think that in such a crisis the temper of our own Foreign Office is firm enough and its purpose sufficiently decided to be truly representative of the nation; but Mr. Gladstone's letter is a formidable indictment, and if the Foreign Office should continue to resist the popular wishes his demand for an autumn session of Parliament may speedily become that of the country.

LONDON, September 16.—The text of the Porte's answer to the powers shows that the Porte, among other conditions for peace, requires that Servia shall send back to Turkey southwest of Alexinatz, on the Morava, the territory in the Timok and Morava provinces. The *status quo ante-bellum* will be retained with regard to Montenegro. Within twenty-four hours after the powers shall give judgment on the peace conditions the Porte will order a suspension of hostilities.

BERLIN, September 16.—The *North German Gazette* regards the Turkish conditions for peace as a challenge to the powers.

VIENNA, September 16.—The *Abend Post* (official paper), while expressing its satisfaction at the fact that the Turkish peace proposals present the first real basis for negotiations in favor of peace, dwells upon the necessity of considerable modifications in Turkey's conditions. It especially points to the necessity of including in the negotiations the guarantee which the Turkish Government gave for the improvement of the condition of its Christian subjects and the execution of its promised reforms.

Turks Repulsed by Servians.

BELGRADE, September 16.—The Servians repulsed an attack made by five battalions of Turks, southwest of Alexinatz, on Thursday. Gen. Horvatovitch turned the Turkish positions by crossing the Gastabatz Heights, and Col. Mirkiwich defeated the Turks on the road across the Drina, recapturing the two Servian redoubts at the Little Zwornick.

It is asserted that Servia has obtained 60,000 muskets and several mitrailleuses from Prussia.

A Ten Days' Armistice.

LONDON, September 18.—Reuter's Telegram Company has a dispatch from Belgrade, stating that an agreement to suspend hostilities for ten days has been signed.

A special from Berlin to the *Observer* says Samuel Knowsley is charged with the delivery of the reply to the powers containing the peace conditions. The Porte issued orders, on its own initiative, for the immediate cessation of all hostilities, on the assumption that Servia and Montenegro would issue similar orders. The powers have received the Porte's reply favorably, and opened negotiations immediately for further joint action.

The Porte has confidentially notified the powers of its firm determination to redress the grievances of the Christians.

LONDON, September 18.—It is stated that the British Government has instructed its agents in Bosnia and Herzegovina to urge the insurgents to cease hostilities.

A Servian Victory Denied.

The *Standard's* special from Belgrade declares that there is absolutely no truth in the report of a Servian victory on the Morava. The report was fabricated by an employe of the Press Bureau at Belgrade. There has been no important movement on the Morava during the past week, the army on the Drina having been weakened by sending reinforcements to General Tchernayeff, and retreated to the other side of the Drina without a battle, after destroying its intrenchments.

Seven hundred Russians arrived in Belgrade within the past two days.

A telegram from Constantinople says a new commission of inquiry appointed by the Turkish Government will go immediately to Philippopolis to investigate the Bulgarian atrocities there, to try the perpetrators of the outrages and punish the guilty.

Hostilities Discontinued.

LONDON, September 18.—A special to the *Times* from Belgrade says the Turkish Government has ordered all its commanders to discontinue hostilities until further notice, and Prince Milan has sent similar orders to Gen. Tchernayeff and other Servian commanders. No limit of duration of the armistice is specified, but either party may terminate it by giving notice. There has been great activity among the Turkish consuls in the Danubian ports, and patches have passed between Belgrade and Constantinople.

A Vienna dispatch to the *Times* reports that a conflict between the Sultan and his Ministers was avoided by a compromise, an armistice being made conditional on the agreement about the conditions of peace. In setting forth the conditions of peace, the Porte leaves it to the discretion of the powers to consider the grounds which have induced the Porte to place before the powers these conditions, as calculated to show its readiness to grant an armistice as soon as the powers have taken them into consideration. The powers unanimously regard the conditions as inadmissable, but here their unanimity ends. Some still advocate an unconditional armistice, while others are satisfied with a mere cessation of hostiles.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The War in the East.

LONDON, September 18.—Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, addressing a large meeting in Edinburgh yesterday, made a defense of the Government's policy in the East, taking the same grounds as Lord Derby in his reply to deputations on the 11th inst. He repudiated as baseless the assertion that the Government was influenced by feelings of jealousy against Russia. He stated that the Government accepted freely the duty of protecting Christian subjects of the Porte from misgovernment. The Chancellor concluded his speech with the following important announcement: "I received a communication le-day stating that a definite step had been taken by the Porte for putting an end to the hostilities. Either on Friday night or this morning orders have been given for the cessation of hostilities, thus affording an opportunity for calm and reasonable discussion of the terms of settlement."

SPAIN.

"Boss" Tweed.

MADRID, September 16.—William M. Tweed and Wm. Hunt will be embarked at Corunna for Cuba as prisoners on Thursday next, the 21st.

A Protestant Chapel Closed.

LONDON, September 18.—A dispatch from Madrid says that the Mayor of San Ferdinand has ordered the pastor of the Protestant church there to close the door of the chapel, because external manifestations are prohibited by the Constitution.

RUSSIA.

No Alliance with Germany.

ST. PETERSBURG, September 16.—The existence of a treaty between Russia and Germany providing for the settlement of the Eastern question in case of war is officially denied.

WASHINGTON TOPICS.

The Four and a Half Per Cents.

Two hundred thousand 5 per cent. bonds held to secure circulation were withdrawn from the Treasury on Saturday, and 4½ per cents. substituted.

Disinfecting Naval Vessels.

Orders have been issued to thoroughly disinfect the naval vessels on the North Atlantic station and keep them isolated from merchantmen.

Three Suicides.

CINCINNATI, September 17. — Captain James Clark, formerly a well known river pilot, hung himself yesterday at his residence near Newport, Ky. Chas. Kaufman, traveling salesman for Holberg & Co., of his city, plunged into the river and was drowned. This afternoon an unknown man came upon the wharfboat and deliberately threw himself under a steamer and was drowned. The body was got recovered.

THE BOYS IN BLUE.

Arrangements for Their Entertainment in Indianapolis—A Large Number of Prominent Officers to be Present.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., September 17.—The committee having in charge the arrangements for the National Veteran Reunion, which meets in this city on the 20th and 21st, have prepared three camps, where tents for 10,000 men will be erected, and an effort is being made to prepare rations for all organized bodies who remain in camp. Returns are coming from every State in the Union, but the citizens of Indianapolis are making extensive arrangements to care for all. The following are among the numerous eminent Generals who have promised to be in attendance: Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, Gen. John A. Logan, Gen. J. R. Ingersoll, Gen. Fred. Hecker, Gen. S. A. Hurlbut, Gov. Beverage, of Illinois, Gen. W. T. Sherman, Gen. Phil Sheridan, Gen. E. F. Noyes, Gen. W. H. Gibson, Gen. N. R. Hazen, Gen. August Willich, Gen. J. D. Cox, Gen. J. A. Garfield, Gen. N. F. Force, of Ohio; Gen. John F. Hartranft, Gen. Harry White and Gen. J. A. Neagle, of Pennsylvania; Gov. Samuel J. Kirkwood, ex-Gov. N. M. Stone, Gen. G. M. Dodge, Hon. J. Kasson, and Gen. J. M. Tuttle, of Iowa; Hon. A. W. Tenny and Corporal Tanner, of New York; Hon. Marshall Jewell and Gen. Joseph A. Hawley, of Connecticut; Gen. B. H. Bristow, Gen. Jno. M. Harlan and Col. W. Cassius Goodloe, of Kentucky; Gen. J. Kirkpatrick and ex-Gov. Walter Harriman, of New Hampshire; Gen. J. M. Tharer, of Wyoming; Gen. Ben. Loan, of Missouri; O. P. Morton, Ben. Harrison, Gen. Tom Brown, and John Coburn, of Indiana, and Gen. Nathan Kimball, of Utah. The Lombard Glee Club of Chicago will be in attendance. The reunion will exceed that at either of the meetings at Pittsburgh.

THE FIELD OF POLITICS.

Col. Ingersoll at Columbus.

COLUMBUS, September 16.—Col. Robert Ingersoll to-night addressed one of the largest meetings held here since the war. The crowd is estimated at from 10,000 to 15,000.

Wyoming Republicans.

CHEYENNE, September 16.—In the Republican Territorial Convention, held at Rawlins, Wy., to-day, a letter was read from Col. W. S. Downey, of Laramie City, declining a nomination for Congress. Those men

A Democratic Row in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, September 16.—An election was held to-day of delegates to the parish Democratic Convention, which meets on Monday. There were dissentions in many wards, rival factions having separate polling places. In the Fifth ward a fight occurred. About fifty shots were fired. A man named Sullivan was shot in the hand, and an unknown Sicilian dangerously in the groin. Subsequently there was another row in the same ward. A man named Lunday had an ear shot off.

The Campaign in Wheeling.

WHEELING, W. VA., September 16.—The Republican Wheelbarrow procession here to-night numbered six hundred, and the Democratic three hundred. Rain interfered with the speaking on both sides. The campaign promises to be lively in this section.

THE EQUINOCTIAL STORM.

Considerable Damage Done in Philadelphia—A Portion of the Roofs of Centennial Buildings Carried Away—Several Persons Injured.

PHILADELPHIA, September 17.—In the city to-day considerable damage was done by a heavy storm, which has prevailed all day. A portion of the roofs of the Main Exhibition building and Machinery Hall were blown away, and injury was done to many of the exhibits. The American and English exhibits suffered most. Several others of the smaller buildings within the grounds were somewhat damaged by the storm. In all sections of the city trees were blown down, roofs and chimneys carried away, and several persons injured—none seriously.

The Storm in New York.

NEW YORK, September 17.—A heavy rain storm, accompanied by a very high wind, set in last night, continued to-day, and is still raging.

NEW YORK, September 17.—The storm prostrated the telegraph wires south of Philadelphia, and no communication has been had with Washington to-night.

Marine News.

NEW YORK, September 16.—Arrived—The steamship Donau, from Bremen.

LONDON, September 16.—The steamships Idaho and Bothnia, from New York, have arrived out.

NEW YORK, September 17.—The steamships Wisconsin, City of Chester, Celtic, from Liverpool, and Greece, from London, have arrived.

FATHER POINT, September 17.—Arrived—The steamships Circassian and Quebec, from Liverpool.

LONDON, September 17.—The steamships City of Berlin and Cimbria, from New York, and Illinois, from Philadelphia, have arrived out.

Colored Men Shot in Louisiana.

MONROE, LA., September 17.—Yesterday afternoon three colored men were shot and wounded six miles from here by a white man named Hataway, while returning home in a wagon. A warrant was obtained here and a posse of white citizens went in pursuit. They captured Hataway this morning in a brier thicket, where he took refuge, and which the citizens had surrounded and watched all night. He is now safely lodged in the parish jail. The colored people cheered the citizens along the road. Hataway is a stranger here. He came aboard from Texas about three months ago. Only one man was seriously hurt. He will recover.

Gold from the Black Hills.

CHEYENNE, September 16.—The Wheeler brothers, who have been working their famous claim No. 2, below Gayville, on Deadwood creek, arrived at Fort Laramie last night with a paid escort of twenty men. They bring as the proceeds of their work for seven months over three hundred thousand dollars—1,900 pounds of dust. They will bring their escort to the railroad at this city, and probably arrive to-morrow.

Accidental Death at Sea.

PLYMOUTH, September 17.—The steamship Cambria, from New York, arrived today. On the 10th inst. Justley Jal Marson, Danish Vice Consul at Porto Rico, who was a passenger, was killed on board. He was sitting on the deck house, when a sudden lurch of the ship threw him against the bulwarks with great violence, crushing his head. He died in a few minutes.

The Crops in Ohio.

DAYTON, September 17.—The reports from different sections of the country at the Montgomery County Farmers' Club, Saturday, indicated the best crops for years of fruit, corn and tobacco. Hog cholera and the tobacco bug are prevalent. There was a continuous rain over this part of the country to-day.

Ex-Secretary Bristow to Speak in Indianapolis.

LOUISVILLE, KY., September 17.—Ex-Secretary Bristow, who has been in the city for some time past, will go to Indianapolis to-morrow for the purpose of speaking in the interests of the Republican candidates.

CHILDREN'S CENTENNIAL.

Arrangements for the School Children's Trip to the Centennial.

The committee of the Central Board of Education appointed at its last meeting to consider the matter of Mr. W. C. Smythe's proposal to take the school children of Pittsburgh and Allegheny to the Centennial and back for $3.50 the round trip, met Saturday evening. There were present Messrs. Lewis, Craig, Harper, Taylor and Nobbs.

Mr. Smythe was present and explained the plan which he proposed, which was to have the train on which they go leave in daylight, have them well cared for in Philadelphia and return in four or five days; further to have each child badged and numbered; to have one big girl to take charge of six lesser girls, and one big boy to take charge of six lesser boys; each car load to be under the charge of a teacher and a member of the Board of Education, or a Principal. After some further talk Messrs. Robb, Taylor, and Superintendent Luckey were appointed a committee to go to Philadelphia with Mr. Smythe this morning, and make the necessary arrangements there. After the committee was appointed D. M. Boyd, General Supt. of the Pennsylvania road was notified by telegraph of the fact, and answered that he would meet the committee at his office to-morrow.

From present appearances the excursion will likely prove a success, especially if reasonable rates for parents and teachers can be obtained. Or rather it is essential to get the latter, and it would be a pity for the thing to fall through by default in that respect.

ALLEGHENY NEWS.

A "Gazette" Reporter's Notes of Interest From The Sister City.

····City Clerk White and lady leave for a visit to the Centennial this evening.

····The wooden pavement on Stockton avenue is beginning to exhibit signs of decay.

····Policemen and loafers did not ornament the City Hall steps last night to any appreciable extent.

····George C. Adam, the Erie county railroad wrecker, passes, within the portals of the Penitentiary on Saturday. His ticket called for ten years.

····The Germans of the Third and Seventh wards will hold a Republican meeting this evening at the corner of Madison avenue and Perry street.

····Fred. Meyer, a laborer, while inspecting some broken water pipe on a roof on Saturday, fell to the ground, broke his arm and received severe internal injuries.

····The books for entering the names of those who intend participating in the excursion of the Boys in Blue will be open all day at Wilson's Hall.

····To no reliable source can be traced the rumor that Capt. John L. Reno had committed suicide on his boat at a point down the river, and the report is likely wholly without foundation.

····Charles Eberhart and Conrad Steinagle were arrested on Saturday evening for throwing stones at a Democratic marching club which was parading on Ohio street. They are still in the lock-up and will have a hearing this morning.

····The *Dispatch's* half-wit attempted to be facetious a day or two since over the GAZETTE's report of the Manchester fire. The effort created regret that the mantle of idiocy instead of genius had descended upon the h w's shoulders. There is yet room enough at Dixmont for him.

····The Mayor disposed of eleven cases yesterday morning. Thomas Davis for disorderly conduct, got thirty days, and Joseph Rogers, for a like offense, paid ten dollars and costs. Jackson Baggs, who was discharged on Saturday, went to jail for five days for repeating his drunk.

····About one o'clock yesterday morning a horse attached to a milk wagon, belonging to John Nichols, ran off on Federal street, Allegheny, and at the corner of Ohio street the wagon was upset, throwing out the milk cans and the driver and a boy named Deuter, bruising him somewhat.

····Robert Talland, who cut

DAILY GAZETTE

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield St.

JOSIAH KING.....N. P. FRED.....GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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KING, REED & CO.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1876.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 51½f.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 103.

GOLD closed in New York Saturday at 110½.

WHEN the *Post* starts out to *lie*, it does it completely and boldly. Its statement that the Chicago *Staats Zeitung* supports HAYES and WHEELER, and that HESING, its owner, is a Republican, is exactly the reverse of the truth. That paper is a strong supporter of TILDEN, and HESING is a Democrat, and in the Penitentiary for complicity in the whisky frauds. Let us again, for the fortieth time, remind the *Post* that lying is unprofitable.

THE Democratic State ticket, in New York, is almost entirely made up of Republicans. This is a disagreeable fact for the old liners, and the Albany *Times* remarks, rather bitterly, "four of these five candidates have been Republicans, and of all the Democrats in the State will vote for them, it is expected that enough Republican support will be won to insure success." There is a vast amount of tribulation in that uncertain "if."

If the *Post* is anxious for the items of TILDEN'S income in 1862, we can accommodate it at any time, so far as ascertained. They amount to $108,000. Against this sum, in order to be fair, $6,500 have been set off for expenses, repairs and taxes. For fees received, *but not earned in* 1862, $12,500. This leaves a net income of $89,000, *earned and received in* 1862. He swore but $7,118—and so cheated the Government out of taxes on $81,882—and committed perjury besides. As the *Post* has waked up to this issue, we are at the pains to be precise on this question.

AFTER all the Indians have not gotten clear of our troops. The brush with them, reported elsewhere, indicates that Gen. CROOK is following the trail sharply, and that the savages will have some trouble in getting beyond his vengeance. The battle in its general results — though apparently not a very heavy engagement—will have the effect of showing the Indians that victory will not be so easy for them as it was in the earlier stages of the campaign. The only fear now is that they may break into small bands, and thus the campaign result practically in no special good, so far as their extermination is concerned.

THE Democratic party press persistently declares that "The broken and shattered industries of the country have been brought to the verge of ruin by the criminal delinquency of the men in power." As the industries of England, Germany, Russia, Belgium and other countries are in precisely the same condition, we suppose the Republicans in power are also responsible for their misfortunes. It is a heavy burden of guilt for a party to bear, and the worst of it is that the idiotic people of Maine and Vermont refuse to place the responsibility where it belongs. When Mr. TILDEN is elected of course he will at once place the iron industry of Germany again upon its feet and make trade active in Russia. The world feels that it can depend upon TILDEN. As soon as he reaches power, he will rapidly make money enough to pay rebel war and cotton claims.

THE Democracy deserve credit for the cheerful courage into which they seek to extract comfort from the perverse election returns that come rolling in so steadily from Maine. Those returns constitute about as disagreeable provender as ever a Democratic politician was called on to masticate. By going back to 1872, however, they figure that they have made a gain of a fraction less than one per cent. so far as heard from, and they are duly enthusiastic over it. It means that if this should keep steadily up for a term of years they might come within daylight of success. In their generalizations, they of course speak of the revolution in popular sentiment going forward. We would not check such a healthy and inspiring enthusiasm, but the fact nevertheless remains, that as applied to the country at large, it will take sixteen years of such gains to give them power in the conntry. This may not be just as encouraging as could be desired, in view of TILDEN'S candidacy, but figures are tolerably precise, and this is the best that can be made of them. In view of the earnestness of their efforts, we will do the best we can to help them to clear light on this subject, and the best that offers is that the Democracy must wait sixteen years for political power.

THE speech of Colonel INGERSOLL furnished considerable material for conversation among both Republicans and Democrats, and the papers as well. Some regard him as too severe in his utterances, others as illogical, yet generally his speech was accepted as the grandest piece of political oratory heard in this city for many years. Logic, in its strict sense, is not to be expected in a political speech that trenchantly deals with so contradictory and illogical an organization as the Democratic party. It has been tumbling around for ten years or more, trying to put itself in the place of the Republican party, and, when at all possible, adopting its views and principles. To talk logic in speaking of a party that opposed and then commended the late Constitutional amendments is one of the impossibilities. INGERSOLL simply followed the history of that organization through all its contradictory and illogical mazes. In giving the pith of the ideas on which the present political struggle is being conducted, he was logical to a degree. The force of his speech was in its strong common sense, its practical force, and its elegant rhetoric. With these, it went straight into the questions of the hour, and answered every living issue in a clear and satisfactory manner. We are gratified at the criticisms, inasmuch as they touch only incidental features of his speech, leaving the inference that the line of reasoning pursued and facts adduced cannot be challenged.

THE *Post* makes a demand upon us which we will partially gratify. It is, that we shall publish a certain quotation relative to the income tax law, and then say no more about TILDEN in that relation. We publish the clause referred to, which is as follows: "A merchant's return of income should cover the business of 1862, *excluding previous years.* Uncollected accounts must be estimated. Physicians and lawyers should include *actual receipts* for services *rendered in* 1862, together with an estimate on unrealized or contingent income due to that year." The plea is that TILDEN earned the $10,000 in the Terre Haute Railroad case in 1859–60, and hence that it was not returnable. This statement is not true. By TILDEN'S own admission it was earned in 1861–62. What part of it was earned in 1862 is not stated, but some of it was, if not all. But this is a small part of the case on which the charge of perjury rests. It has been clearly ascertained that he made, in 1862, a total of $100,000, and this is only what is ascertained. He had other sources of revenue, the income from which has not been ascertained. In making up this case, allowance has been made, repeatedly and distinctly in this journal, precisely in accordance, with the above rule, and the Democratic view of it,—leaving as his nett income, $82,000. He paid tax on $7,118,—and was a perjurer as to the balance. As the *Post* is at last inclined to notice the affair, we will be glad to know from it why its candidate does not explain his conduct for himself. Mr. HAYES made an explanation in his case, so clear and satisfactory that the *Post*, which had echoed the charges against him, never had the honor to publish, but silently testified to its completeness by abandoning further mention of it. TILDEN, at this time, stands on the record as a perjurer. As to the *Post's* fling in this direction, its insinuations, are false and malicious as was the spirit of one of its editors who expressed his gratification that LINCOLN was murdered.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Turkey has made known the conditions on which she will grant peace to Servia. The fear is already inspired that the publication of these terms will draw Russia into the conflict. They are harsh and severe, and were they allowed, would completely crush Servia. They embody the destruction of the Servian frontier fortresses, the occupation of the fortress of Belgrade by Turkish troops, a line of railway across Servia for the convenience of Turkish military operations, the new investiture of Prince MILAN, which means that he must go to Constantinople and submit to such conditions and insults as may be imposed upon him, and the payment by Servia of a war indemnity to Turkey. These terms are so harsh that the Sultan at first rejected them, but the Council of Eighty forced them upon him, and they are submitted to the great powers. Of course they will not be accepted, but the danger consists in events which may transpire while they are under consideration. The war is not formally stopped, although the floods in the Morava valley have practically prevented Turkish movements. Russia is really eager to interfere, and would promptly do so, were it not that the Emperor must act with the extremest caution, and then only with the most absolute justification.

It turns out that Russia really fears Germany quite as much, if not more than any other power. The anxiety of BISMARCK and Germany as well to obtain the German speaking Russian provinces of the Baltic accounts for this. Whether the relations of the two Emperors are sufficiently cordial to secure the peace, while Russia marches toward Constantinople, remains to be seen. But this is the ambition of Germany, and she probably would not consent to Russia going so far as to take Constantinople unless she were given to the Baltic provinces of Russia, in which the German is spoken. England is so strongly threatened by Russia, in her Indian possessions, that she would be very slow now, to develop a war with her. And yet she could not see her take Constantinople, without at once seizing Egypt as a counterprise. But were Russia to bide her time, and only interfere to set Servia entirely free from Turkish influence, it is possible that the other great powers might not interfere. With Servia, Montenegro, Bulgaria and Herzegovina under Russian protection, and entirely free from Turkish control, the lines would be drawn so much closer around Turkey, and Russia have made another stride in the way of manifest destiny. Affairs are, thus, in a very critical shape. Christian Europe protests against Turkish outrages, and the force of popular opinion, particularly in England, is becoming very troublesome to the Government. A week may develop important results.

SILVER AND GOLD.

An address of more than usual importance, was delivered before the American Social Science Association, at Saratoga, by GEORGE WALKER. It treats the question of silver and gold as currency, not from a political, but historical and scientific standpoint; and shows that silver more than gold has been a standard of values, and claims that it must continue along with gold to be the real currency of the world. As to the present aspect of the question, he shows that a considerable group of nations, including the United States, France, Russia, Austria and Italy, are under a suspension of specie payments, and to them it is indispensably necessary to consider the place which silver shall occupy in the currency, when metallic payments are resumed. These countries, again, differ widely from each other in other aspects of the question. The United States have, at present, a single standard of gold; Austria and Russia a single standard of silver; France and Italy a double standard of both metals. With the exception of a new emission of gold rente, the public debt of Austria is payable in silver; that of France or Italy in either silver or gold; as was that of the United States also, by terms of the original statutes creating it. The coinage act of 1873, and the revision of the statutes in 1874, have since demonetized silver in the United States. France has a great stock of both gold and silver in the vaults of the bank and in the hands of the people. The Bank of France holds coin and bullion to the amount of about $420,000,000, against a circulation of about $480,000,000; and of this metallic stock about 30 per cent., or $125,000,000, is silver. Obviously, therefore, it can resume specie payments at any moment. A leading motive for its delay in doing so is the hope that the question of the standards may find some new solution. The United States has a very small stock of the precious metals either in possession of the Government or of the people, and it cannot resume without laying up or purchasing the metal to do it with. The entire subject of specie payments is in a transition state, owing to the uncertain relations of silver. England, while along with Germany, maintaining the gold standard only, is deeply interested in silver, through her Indian empire, which, with the possible exception of China, is the largest holder and user, and until a very recent period, the greatest absorber of silver in the world. The centre of Indian finance is London, and that city is also the chief bullion market of the world, so that the daily London quotation of silver is the barometer on which the eyes of all nations are now fixed. Thus each of the leading commercial nations is anxiously debating its own position, and closely watching the action of its neighbors.

In discussing the silver, gold, or double standard question, Mr. WALKER lays down four propositions, which culminate in the idea that it is of more importance to this country than any other, whether we shall have simply a gold standard of values, or the double standard of silver and gold. We are a silver and gold producing nation, and are struggling after specie payments, and hence the importance of the question to us. He shows that there is vastly more argument in behalf of a silver, than there is for a gold standard; and that no later than 1857, when the California mines were producing considerable quantities of gold, silver was as strongly urged as the sole standard of values as gold now is. He admits that in point of numbers, the defenses of the double standard are in the minority, but he numbers among them some distinguished names. In France there are on that side, "Wolowski, Cernuschi, de Reinach, Courcelle-Seneuil, and Rouland, if I may not also venture to add the distinguished Minister of Finance, M. Leon Say; in Belgium the leading economist of that country; M. Emile de Laveleye. In England, where the question has been less discussed by economists, and where there is less of the controversial spirit than in France, there is Ernest Seyd, and upon the question now at issue also Mr. Goschen and Mr. Bagehot." From a letter received from Mr. GOSCHEN, Mr. WALKER gave a quotation that is strongly significant. "I am deeply interested," he writes, "in what the United States Government may do. For my part I shall not be sorry if employment should be found for a large amount of silver on your side of the Atlantic. *Silver and gold have been in partnership for the purpose of doing the work of the circulation for thousands of years, and I think it is not in the interest of the world that the whole weight of the burden should be borne on gold alone.*" WOLOWSKI, in France, regarded as the ablest financier in that country, and the originator of the *Credit Foncier* was also strongly in favor of the double standard. Without consuming space with quotations, we may state that the paper makes a strong scientific argument in favor of the double standard, which in this country means the restoration of silver as part of our money system.

Putting aside Mr. WALKER'S paper, there is a question of honor, as well as of advantage involved in the restoration of silver coinage as part of our financial system. The basis of political economy, in all nations is to so arrange laws, and manage the system of economies, as to make the resources of that country to contribute to its own largest advantage. Possibly the highest theory would add another principle,—that in securing the advantage, as much fairness, and as little harm as possible shall be done other countries with which we sustain commercial relations. According to this high standard, the argument, for this country, is all in favor of the double standard. We produce more silver than any other country in the world. Therefore, it is to our interest to make that silver as valuable as we can; and one important step to this end, is to use it as currency. And this will work no harm to other nations. All of them, with which we have commercial relations, are interested that silver shall appreciate, rather than depreciate in value. Then we have a large public debt, contracted when silver was being coined, and under conditions that make its payment in silver as legal and proper as to use gold. After the debt had been contracted, the bonds given, and the debt established, the law for the coinage of silver was surreptitiously repealed. It was actually achieved without the knowledge of the very Congress that did it. Thus we were injured by the clandestine repeal of the law, and do no injury to any by its restoration. The re-enactment of the law will give to this country the double standard once more, and honorably relieve the pressure attending the liquidation of the public debt. Hence we think that there should be no hesitancy in strongly advocating the double standard, either on scientific, or economical grounds.

A Growl from Allegheny.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

Can you tell why the city of Allegheny has been so completely ignored by the County Executive Committee? We have erected a good stand in the only eligible spot for a large gathering in either city, and the only meeting we have had was gotten up by one or two Republicans. Of course the young gentlemen who seem to have control of the matter cannot remember as far back as '64 and '68 the large and enthusiastic meetings that were held here, as well as all through the war. Then if a good meeting was to be had Allegheny had to produce it. Then the meetings were run by citizens of Allegheny. Now they must be run from headquarters, by young men who know no more about organizing a successful meeting than they know about the principles of the Republican party. Now I would suggest to the Republicans of Allegheny that they organize meetings of their own. It does not necessarily antagonize the county committee. We have a large population on this side of the river that never go to Pittsburgh meetings. I mean people from the country who come to the market. We have not our own country people only, but citizens of Butler and Beaver and Lawrence counties, as well as many people from eastern counties of Ohio, who are stopping around the Diamond, and who gladly attend our meetings. But our old organizers, who understand the secret of getting up large meetings at small expense, are not good for the inexperienced youth of the city. We had the best glee club in the county, which of itself would attract a crowd. The men composing that club are all here, or most of them, and I have no doubt would willingly lend their valuable services if invited to do so.

Now, Messrs. Editors, these hints are thrown out to see if you can suggest a remedy. We want something done that will rouse our people. Our opponents are not idle by any means. ALLEGHENY.

We do not think the County Executive Committee intend to ignore Allegheny. Far from it. It is early yet, and there will be many opportunities for the Allegheny Republicans to listen to some of the best talkers now stumping Indiana and Ohio. There should be no feeling on this question, but all labor for the same end—the election of our entire ticket by a good, old-fashioned majority.

POLITICAL NOTES.

THE rag baby is swelling with a sense of importance in view of the general belief that upon that much derided infant hangs the result of the Ohio and Indiana elections.

THE Toledo *Blade* is authorized to say that Governor Hayes never favored in any way, shape, or form the policy of limiting the holding of office to American born citizens, and challenges the production of anything he has written on the subject.

WITH great frankness the Chicago *Times* says: "The result of the election in Vermont makes it plain that Mr. Tilden's bar'l o' money, either did not arrive in the Green Mountains on time, or that it was not placed where it would do the most good."

THERE is a grand opportunity for Moody and Sankey just now. They should follow in the wake of Col. Ingersoll and start a revival in the Democratic party. The unterrified were never so piously disposed as now, and probably never will be again.

SECRETARY CHANDLER is confident of Republican success in November. He told a correspondent of the *Evening Post* that he had such reports from Ohio and Indiana as could leave no doubt that both of those States would be carried by the Republicans in October. It was the purpose of the National Committee, he said, to make the rest of the campaign hot for the Democrats, which seems to be a wise resolve.

THERE has been a great deal of talk in Democratic newspapers lately about Mr. Schurz not daring to meet the roaring Voorhees in debate. The truth of the matter is that when the time came both men were suffering physical pain. Mr. Schurz had fallen a day or two before and severely injured his back, and Mr. Voorhees was in bed, kept there by order of his physician. Mr. Schurz did speak, though he was not able to stand, but sat in a chair and talked for over an hour.

SO, SAYS the Philadelphia *Times*, Governor Tilden loaned his wealth to his brothers, and they lost it. If that is the case we are afraid that if Governor Tilden is elected he will not be inaugurated on the 4th of March, 1877. It took him several months to say "It's a lie," in the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad suit, two months to say "I accept," almost as long to say that he lent money to his brothers who lost it, and to suppose that he could write an address in season for inauguration day is preposterous.

THE campaign in Indiana from now to election day will be one of the hottest on record. Both sides are working with tremendous vigor. The Republicans have evidently gained within the past week, a fact disclosed in no way more clearly than in the alarm of the Democrats at the approach of speakers like Col. Ingersoll, Mr. Blaine and Carl Schurz. The Indianapolis *Journal* says: "If the tide continues to set in our favor during the next thirty days as it has during the thirty days just passed, we will certainly carry the State." An Independent Republican writes to the Springfield *Republican* that the Republicans are gaining, that Hendricks is making speeches as weak as diluted water, that Morton's are strong as aqua-fortis, and that Harrison is a man of great ability and pure character.

DECLINE OF CAMP MEETINGS.

What the Boston Ministers Have to Say About Them.

The Methodist ministers of Boston have voted, 40 to 8, that "we hereby disapprove of the policy of holding camp meetings on the Sabbath." We are left to conjecture what the reasons of the Methodist ministers were. The camp meeting was instituted to carry religion into secular days and rural retreats. At the earlier camp meetings nobody would have disapproved of the policy of holding camp meetings on Sunday. But times change, and camp meetings change with them. The tent in the wilderness is associated now not only with prayer and praise, but with operations in unproductive real estate. In this aspect of the matter camp meetings are of great use to the real estate operators. For all other purposes land remote from cities is valuable either by its productiveness, for tillage, or by its site, for a resort. The problem of disposing of land which is neither fertile, convenient nor picturesque, is one which seems likely to baffle the ingenuity of the real estate operator. It only requires the attractions of religion, however, to make it immediately marketable. Land which is good for nothing else is good for camp-meetings, and camp-meetings have been established in desolate wastes. Other camp meetings have been established in charming places, but in both the worldliness of the original speculation has tainted the subsequent proceedings. Cottages are foreign to the nature of a camp-meeting, and cottages pretty much comprise the camp-meeting of the period. They have become simply semi-religious watering places, and the holding of them on Sunday has become not so very far removed from what the holding of hops on Sundays would be to a watering place of pronounced worldliness.

We are therefore compelled to sympathize with the disapproval of the Methodist ministers of Boston, though that disapproval is in fact a verdict that camp meetings have no longer any reason of being which Methodist ministers, as such, can recognize. The consequences of their decision are likely to be a little inconvenient. Some thousands of Methodists are quartered every summer at camp meetings. To disapprove of their holding camp meetings on Sunday is to deny them any public worship. The Methodist merchant who has been in the habit of joining his family on Saturday night and spending Sunday, will be forced either to send for his family to come to town in August, or else be deprived either of the society of his family or the ordinances of religion. We think that he would generally consider the latter the softer horn of the dilemma, and would spend his Sundays in his cottage instead of in his church. Moreover, the Methodist minister is himself given to vacations, and if his flock went to church in the city they would either find the church shut up or some raw and ambitious youth to preach to them, and subject them to the keenest boredom, while the minister who disapproved of holding camp meetings on Sunday was passing his Sunday at a camp meeting not in a state of holding, in happy and absolute indolence. It would be too bad to charge Methodist ministers of Boston with disapproving of camp meetings in order to enjoy the vacations, unmolested by calls for clerical services. But camp meetings will be continued as summer resorts, with or without religious services, and the Methodists who encamp at them will be forced either to build a church for every camp meeting or to be no better than the unregenerate who spend their time on Sundays at secular watering places in lolling on the verandahs and talking languid gossip about their neighbors. —*New York World.*

A SARATOGA HOTEL CLOSED.

How the Guests Suddenly Cleared Out and Got Away.

A correspondent tells how a hotel was suddenly closed at Saratoga the other day in this wise:

The sudden closing of the Windser was a veritable *coup de theatre.* We saw the house brilliantly lighted in the evening, and about a dozen guests in the pretty parlors. Two beautiful little children sported beside the room clerk, and demurely answered questions with all the dignity of nine or ten years. To inquiries if there were many people in the house, these little fairies positively answered, "Oh, ever so many, hundreds." At which the good-looking clerk smiled expressively, as this was altogether too delicious a joke. There was an excellent piano, which some one touched with light and skillful fingers. There was an atmosphere of success about the whole place, although the initiated knew that the end must inevitably come, as the house was built and furnished in a large measure on borrowed money. And in the morning the crash did come. The manager, Mr. Poole, informed his guests before the departure of the early train that an agent of the bank that held the mortgage upon the house was coming to seize it. Then came a swift flight to the rooms, and ladies packed as they had never packed before. They probably had a belief that their wardrobes might be seized, and they were so urged by this fear that they were actually enabled to get away in time. The house was absolutely deserted by every one before 8:00 o'clock. The coffee was in the cups, the bread upon the table, the meat in the plates, the furniture in the rooms. All the doors were left open, and if the tramps had only known, what a time they might have had. The agent who seized the house spoke of this curious state of things, and it came to the ears of the agent of the firm that had another mortgage upon the furniture. He sent men, and they put everything in order, closed all the windows, fastened all the shutters, locked all the doors, and left the ruined place which was opened with such high hopes only a bare two months ago. It was a lady's speculation and has been a most disastrous one.

MATRIMONY MADE EASY.

A Romance of the Chicago Exposition.

A gentleman of the ripe old age of 60 years who resides in Sangamon county, and who is widely known and respected, by the name of Israel S. Love, came to Chicago to view the glories of the Exposition, leaving his flocks and herds and broad Illinois acres in the charge, let us hope, of a careful party. Well, he wandered through the aisles and corridors of the great show and inspected the beauties of the Art gallery. He heard the hum of conversation between beautiful ladies and their escorts, and noticed their bright glances and the winning smiles of the Chicago belles and their not less fair cousins from the country, and the old gentleman felt lonely. It seemed to him that this world was a howling wilderness without the sweet companionship of some loved one. While in this mood a handsomo lady attracted his attention, and seemed not indisposed to make his acquaintance. To cut short a long story, they did become acquainted, and in a short hour the momentous question had been put, and answered in the affirmative, and they immediately started for the license shop on the North Side. The lady's name is Mrs. Eliza Horsman, and her home is Council Bluffs. Her age is 26. She wears a tight dress and a silver handled parasol. She was a "widder," and is so no longer; for the license was procured, and, by one of those pieces of good fortune which happen but once in a lifetime, a Justice of the Peace met them at the door, who, on learning that they desired to be married, immediately invited them into General Leib's office, where the ceremony was performed, and the now happy couple came out man and wife. No cards.—*Chicago Tribune.*

The Crown Prince of Holland.

For some time past there has been much talk about the conduct of the Crown Prince. He lives in Paris, his palace in the Hague is closed, and all endeavors to induce him to return to the Hague have failed. The Prince prefers to amuse himself in Paris instead of performing his duties as the first subject of his royal father. This behavior has created much discontent, but till now silence has been preserved on the subject. To the great surprise of everyone, however, Mr. Mock, a well-known conservative politician, the other day, in proposing a toast at a dinner, openly reproached the Prince for going into voluntary exile and for spending on the Boulevards the time which ought to be givee to his country, over which he will perhaps once reign as William IV. Mr. Mock further expressed his regret that the Crown Prince had not given the nation an opportunity to welcome a Crown Princess.

This speech and its publication in full in the conservative *Daghlad* created a great sensation. All the liberal papers are condemning Mr. Mock's language as disloyal; but Professor G. W. Vreede, of the Utrecht University, applauds the speech, and adds: "If the Prince does not listen to these words, which were spoken at a banquet, it will become necessary that more emphatic language should proceed from the benches of the Chamber of Representatives."

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, of Ohio.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of New York.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT, of Robinson township.
CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH MCNEILL, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
JOS. M. GAZZAM, of Second ward, Pittsburgh.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins township.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
JNO. GILFILLAN, of Upper St. Clair township.
ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
JAMES D. WALKER, Allegheny City.
HENRY M. LONG, Allegheny City.
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM, Allegheny City.
ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
R. S. FRAZER, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
WILLIAM J. FLINN, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT,
No nomination.
ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
J. MITCHELL, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.
S. MCELROY, JR., Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
A. H. WEAVER, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
J. M. SHAFER, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
JOSEPH A. STONE, McKeesport.
W. H. MCGILL, West Deer township.
ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
VINCENT MILLER, North Fayette.
WILLIAM HILL, Chartiers borough.
PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
TREASURER,
WM. MCCALLIN, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh.
CORONER,
JOSEPH A. THOMAS, Twenty-third ward.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN KNOWLAND, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOHN HERRON, Shaler township.

Leverrier's Planet Back Again.

The astronomers of Europe are just now excited by the rediscovery of Leverrier's planet, Vulcan. Some twenty years ago the great French astronomer announced that certain perturbations in the orbit of Mercury could only be accounted for by the existence of another planet still nearer the sun, even as the perturbations of Saturn had enabled him to discover the planet Neptune. Within three years after Leverrier's announcement a French observer, Dr. Lescarbault, detected Vulcan in his transit across the sun's disk; but inasmuch as he has not been seen again since then, most *savans* have begun to doubt whether he was ever seen at all. But the latest Parisian journals informs us that two eminent astronomers at the Observatory in that city—M. Porre and M. Wolf of Zurich—have just found Vulcan during his transit as before. It is not stated whether their observations were sufficient for the precise calculation of the elements of the planet. Kepler's law, however, would reduce the time of Vulcan's revolution around the sun to about a month. This youngest of the planets must swim in a sea of almost unimaginable light and heat, and be uninhabitable by any form of life known to us.

The Use of Adjectives.

A gentleman who circulates considerably in society took it into his head to remark the adjectives employed by the persons—outside, of course, of his family—with whom he came in contact. For a month he quietly noted, and a few days since he made up his report. The favorite adjective among all classes he found to be "great," which he heard pronounced within the time aforesaid 167 times; "awful" and "splendid" ranked second and third respectively, the former being repeated 153, and the latter 151 times, "fearful" followed 150 times, and "frightful" 140 times. "Fine," he heard 138 times, "gorgeous" 135, and "magnificent" 125 times; "grand" 124, "pretty" 124, and "beautiful" 123. Among the ladies he found the word "lovely" to be an adjective held in high esteem, and which was applied to everything. It fell on his ear from lovely lips 198 times, and four times he heard it expressed by men. In comparison the superlative degree was employed the most, 218 times, the comparative 143, and the positive 97 times.

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Secretary and Treasurer—CHAS. G. MILNOR.
Solicitor—JOHN H. BAILEY.

MY WIFE
says so in using only B. T. Babbitt's Best Soap.

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TERMS $2 PER DAY.
g22 HUGH KEYS, Proprietor.

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WOODEN TANK FACTORY.
I am prepared to furnish Oil, Water and Liquor Tanks of all sizes and shapes, at short notice. Orders by mail promptly filled,
PIERCE SINNOTT,
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B. TIEGEL
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Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, for Fall and Winter Wear,
AT LOWEST PRICES.

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New Catalogue packed with first order of Goods.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
WILLIAM SEMPLE,
NOS. 165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
At 12½c, worth 20c,
Malmaison Plaids.
At 12½, 15 and 18½c,
Striped Alpacas.
At 18½ cents,
Venetian Suitings.
At 8½ cents,
Kilmarnock Plaids.
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Delaines and Tycoon Repps.
At 28 and 31c, all the latest shades English
Plain and Twill Brocade.
At 31 and 35c, Boston
Striped Serges.
At 31, 35, 37½ and 50c,
Silk Warp Plaids.
At 18½c, Tasmania
Striped Poplins.
At 15, 20, 25, 31 and 37½c, extra bargains in
Black Alpacas.
At 40c to $3, a full line of
Black Cashmeres.
And Daily Opening.
At old prices, Black and Colored
Dress Silks.
At 12½c up, bargains in
Plain Colored Flannels.
At 12½c, extra bargains in
Barred Flannels.
At 20, 25 and 30c, All-wool
Barred Flannels.
At 37½ and 40c, best brands Barred Flannels.
Agent for Western Pe
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JOS. HORNE & CO.,
197 and 199
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ARE NOW OPENING
AUTUMN STYLES
In each department of
RETAIL STORES
COLORED DRESS SILKS
In over 100 different shades in 6 qualities, from $1.25 per yard up.
Check and Stripe, Black and Colored Grounds, Black Brocade Silks,
Colored Brocade Silks, new patterns, this Falls' importation.
BROCADE VELVETS.
Black Trimming Velvets, Black Costume Velvets, Colored Trimming Velvets.
Black Gros Grain Silks,
Most reliable makes, quality guaranteed, from $1.25 per yard. We will for the next 30 days offer all goods at the old prices so popular during the season just passed.
NEW SHAPES
LADIES' STRAW HATS,
Feathers and Flowers,
Ribbons and Trimming Silks, newest shades.
NEW BLACK
Silk and Chenille Fringes,
Colored Silk Fringes, Tassels, Cords and Buttons to match Silks,
Black Silk and Crochet Trimming, Buttons, Tassels, Cords and Ornaments.
HOSIERY!
Ladies' and Children's Cardinal Cotton and Cashmere Hose.
Ladies', Misses', Men's and Boys'
Merino Underwear,
For present and Fall wear, now opening in all grades.
NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.
Goods Must be Sold.
GREAT REDUCTIONS.
As a meeting of my creditors has been postponed until September 5, the sale FOR CASH of the entire stock will be continued for their benefit until that time. Many of the goods are selling for half price. Stock of Fall Hosiery, Shirts and Drawers, Gloves, Ribbons, Furnishing Goods, Bags, &c., &c., is very complete.
Ladies' All-Wool Vests, 75c.
Men's Vests, 35c.
German-town Yarns, 7½c per oz.
Shawl Straps, 25c.
Silk Umbrellas, $3 to $5.
Balbriggan Embroidered Hose, 20c.
Sash Ribbons, 12½c per yard.
Gents' Fine Shirts, $1 to $1.50.
Call Early and Get the Bargains.
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BOYD & GAMBLE
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GERMANIA BANK BUILDING,
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T. D. EVANS,
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OFFICE—56 FIFTH AVENUE,
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HAVE REMOVED to the GAZETTE building,
Cor. Sixth avenue and Smithfield street.
E. M. BUTZ, Architect,
64 and 66 Federal street, Allegheny,
has designed and superintended the erection of the Penna. Reform School Buildings, German Evangelical Lutheran Church, Second Ward Public School, Allegheny, Seventh U. P. Church, 44th street, Pittsburgh, City Hall, New Castle, Pa., Boyle Block, Federal street, Allegheny, and numerous public and private buildings.

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Loom Linens,
At 33, 35, 37½, 44 and 50c,
Also, at 50 and 62½c,
Loom Damasks.
At 50, 56 and 62½c, Satin-finish
Loom Damasks.
At 22, 25 and 28c,
Tablings.
Plain and Fringed
Table Covers,
All sizes, colors and patterns; Napkins to match.
At 70 and 75c,
Turkey Red Damasks.
At 87½c, special bargains in
Turkey Red Damasks.
At $1, Red All-wool Table Covers.
At 5, 6, 6¼ and 7c,
Brown Muslins.
At 9 cents,

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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, September 18, 1876.

Aside from the usual extra Saturday transactions, the week closed with but little general change in the situation. A greater demand at the West for money has a tendency to harden rates slightly, but otherwise there is no material change. The recent rains, now added to by the equinoctial storm, will make collections exceedingly difficult in all the West, and so may affect some of our mercantile houses here. As yet, however, the buoyant feeling to which we have referred continues, and the situation in this city is hopeful and encouraging. There was more demand on Saturday for discounts, but not enough to materially change the situation.

FALL BUSINESS AND THE MONEY MARKET.

"It was observed by M. Leon Say, on a recent occasion, that the purchasing power of any country should be looked to, if we would forecast its productive recuperation in any particular crisis. Tried by this very sound economic test the prospective outlook of the coming season ought to be favorable. For two or three years our forty millions of people have been economizing, and have been living upon as little as possible. Our crops have been good, and our economies must have tended to increase the ability to purchase, which constitutes the motive power of our enormous internal and imported traffic. Moreover, the cost of production is much less than formerly, and the whole course of prices has received such an impulse as to invite and stimulate the markets for all the necessaries and comforts of life.

"Perhaps the most encouraging feature of the financial situation is, however, the revival of confidence. How important is the element of confidence as a cause of recuperation is too well known to need insisting upon in this place. There is also the further advantage that we are not in this country exposed to the complications which so often arise in European finance. In other points of view our financial system is seperate and shut off from the financial system of European nations, and with the exception of the silver troubles, scarcely any of the great monetary perturbations of Europe have of late years produced any noticeable effect here.

"Whichever way we look, then, whether to the condition of our financial and banking machinery, to the increased purchasing power of the country, to the revival of confidence among our capitalists, or to our exemption from some foreign causes of industrial depression from which other countries suffer, we see reasons for hope; and although these gratifying symptoms are not so strong as we could wish, and are also offset by some contrary indications which may tend to retard the recuperative movements, still, the least sanguine observer must see abundant reasons for the belief that the country is making some progress towards industrial relief and solid commercial improvement."—*Financial Chronicle.*

THE TRADE OF INDIA.

The statistics of the foreign trade of India exhibit a striking fact in regard to the accumulation of wealth, and in a national point of view show the importance of the best side of the scale in the balance of trade. Forty years ago the foreign trade of India scarcely reached seventy millions of dollars. Last year it had risen to five hundred millions. The accession of gold and silver to the country is the most remarkable, and to the political economist the most interesting feature of the foreign trade. For the last thirty years the total amount of gold imported into the country somewhat exceeded five hundred millions of dollars; whereas the exports fell short of eighteen millions. There was, then, a net accession of gold to the country, in the course of one generation, of say four hundred and eighty millions of dollars. In regard to silver, the result was better still. During the same period the importations of silver aggregated one thousand millions of dollars, while the exportations were only about one hundred and sixty millions, leaving a net balance in favor of India of about eight hundred and forty millions. Of both metals together there has, therefore, been an accession to the country of the grand sum of $1,370,000,000. In other words, the balance of trade being in its favor, there was in the course of thirty years an accumulation and increase of the wealth of the country to that amount. China paid India last year more than five millions in gold for opium, thus contributing its full share to its neighbor's wealth by impoverishing and degrading its own people.

COUNTERFEIT PAPER CURRENCY.

The Chicago *Tribune* has the following relative to the amount of counterfeit paper currency now afloat: The only engravers working who were considered experts—Tom. Ballard, Ben. Boyd and George White—have been sent to the Penitentiary since October 1, 1874, the first for thirty years and the last two for ten years each. There is another engraver at liberty, an inferior workman, he who cut the Richmond (Ind.) $10 plate and the title plate for the Lafayette (Ind.) $10 note (the latter the last counterfeit issued), both being printed evidently from the same plate. The capture of this fellow is only a matter of time. It took nearly three years to get Ballard, eight months to reach Boyd and seven months to capture White. Not only were they captured, but all their tools and the plates from which the counterfeit money was printed, thus effectually stopping this inflation of the currency. Previous to their arrest they put out large quantities of their bills. Their number is reduced every month by the apprehension of dealers and shovers; it is impossible to gather in the whole issue, since thousands of dollars may remain buried for years.

A NEW STYLE OF CREDIT.

A mercantile firm at Spirit Lake have adopted a new method of doing business. No books are kept. When a customer desires credit he goes to the desk and borrows the money, for which he gives his note, payable with interest. He then buys his goods and pays for them.

Robinson Bros., Brokers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	116¼	5-20's 1868 coupons	118½
U. S. 6's 1881, coupons	119-40's		115½
" 1865	112½	Sursurry Fcm	126½
" 1865 new	113¾	New 5 per cents	115¾
5-20's 1867	116¾	10-40's coupons	1 6
	RAILROADS.		
N. Y. Central	103	Ohio & Mississippi	11¾
Erie	11½	Union Pacific	63
L. C.	84½	Toledo & Wabash	23½
C. C. & I. C.	8½	Harlem	136
St. Paul	31½	Adams Express	103
Do. Pref	86¼	American Express	69¾
Michigan Southern	73¾	U. S. Express	82½
Do. Central	69¾	W. Fargo & Co. Ex	82½
Northern Cent	49¾	Pittsburg Prcm	94½
Do. Pref	61¼	Fort Wayne	101
Rock Island	105½	Hannibal & St. Jo.	11
Illinois Central	98½	Pacific Mail	23½
Pacific Mail	23½	Iron Mountain	14
Western Union Tel.	72¾		

Robinson Bros. furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board.

P. R. R. (A)	49⅝	Con. Trans (A)	45
Reading (A)	44½	Empire do. (A)	30
U. Cos. of N. J. (A)	136½	A. V. R. R. (A)	19½
Oil Creek (A)	10½	P. C. & St. L. (A)	81½
Lehigh Valley (8)	52	N. Pacific bonds (B)	—
A-V. Income (B)	—		

NEW YORK, September 16, 1876.

Money closed easy at 1½@2; prime mercantile paper 4@6. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $37,000. The customs receipts were $229,00. The clearings were $19,000,000. Sterling 482@484¾. Gold opened and closed at 110¾, at which all sales of the day were made. The rates paid for borrowing were 2 per cent. to flat.

The following is the bank statement:

Loans, increase	$2,199,400
Specie, decrease	374,200
Legal tenders, increase	1,694,100
Deposits, increase	3,128,600
Circulation, increase	63,800
Reserve, increase	537,750

Governments were steady. Railroad bonds were firm this afternoon. Rock Island 7s fell off to 106¾. Michigan Central 7s brought 102¾. Sales of Missouri, Kansas and Texas sinking funds were made at 58¾ to 58¾. State bonds were steady. The stock market was irregular in the fore part of the day, but became active and higher during the afternoon, until near the close, when a reaction set in. The advance from the lowest point of the day was ¼ to 2½ per cent., and the final reaction was equal to ¼ to 1¾ per cent. New Jersey Central advanced to 23¾ and reacted to 22¾. Delaware, Lackawanna & Western rose to 78¾, and afterwards reacted to 77¾ to 77¾. Western Union advanced to 73 and closed at 72¾. Lake Shore advanced to 54 and closed at 53¾. Michigan Central rose to 40¾, with the last sales at 40. Pacific Mail recovered from 22¾ to 23¾. New York Central sold up to 103 ex dividend. Erie declined to 10¾. Northwest common to 30¾, preferred to 60¾. Rock Island to 105, St. Paul common to 30 1-4, preferred to 65 3-4, and Ohio to 12 1-4. Consolidation coal dropped from 33 to 30. The transactions aggregated 145,000 shares, of which 4,000 were New York Central, 1,500 Erie, 17,000 Lake Shore, 2,000 Northwests, 2,000 Rock Island, 12,000 Pacific Mail, 9,000 St. Pauls, 4,500 Ohios, 33,000 Western Union, 22,000 Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 25,000 New Jersey Central, and 6,000 Michigan Central.

There was a rumor on Wall street that the New Jersey Central Railroad Company had raised $3,000,000 in Philadelphia on new bonds recently authorized. Jno. Taylor Johnston said to a reporter there was no truth in the rumor. The Central Railroad Company were arranging their financial matters very satisfactorily, but no single transaction of such importance had occurred.

Governments.—United States Coupons 1881, 118½; 5-20s '65, 113½; do. new, 113¾; do. '67, 116½; do. '68, 118½; new 5s, 115½; 10-40s, 115½; do. coupons, 116; currency 6s, 126.

State Bonds.—Tennessees old, 44; do. new, 43½; Virginia new, 25; do. old, 25; Missouri 6s, 107.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph Company, 72½; Quicksilver, 13; do. preferred, 18½; Pacific Mail, 23½; Mariposa, 4; do. preferred, 4; Adams Express, 108; Wells, Fargo & Company's Express, 83½; American Express, 60; United States Express, 63; New York Central, 102; Erie, 10½; do. preferred, 18; Harlem, 136; do. preferred, 133; Michigan Central, 39½; Panama, 28; Union Pacific, 63½; Lake Shore, 53½; Illinois Central, 85; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 91½; Northwestern common, 30½; do. preferred, 60½; C. C. C. & I., 36½; New Jersey Central, 22½; Rock Island, 105; St. Paul, 30½; do. preferred, 65½; Toledo & Wabash, 24; do. preferred, 3; Fort Wayne, 101; Terre Haute, 102; do. preferred, 113½; Chicago & Alton, 97½; do. preferred, 106; Ohio & Mississippi, 12½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 77½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Co., 15½; Missouri Pacific, 23; Atlantic & Pacific preferred, 24; Indiana Central, 3½; Burlington & Quincy, 125; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 11½; Central Pacific, 103; Union Pacific 107½; land grant, 104½; Sinking Fund, 91½.

LONDON, September 16.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £3,000. Consols: 95¾; 5-20s '65, 106; do. '67, 109; 10-40s, 108; new 5s, 107½; New York Central, 102; Erie, 10½; Illinois Central, 96½.

PARIS, September 16.—Rentes 106f 35c.

FRANKFORT, September 16.—U. S. new 5s, 103f.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, September 16, 1876.

The general markets continue to present an encouraging aspect, and our merchants generally are feeling much better and talk much more hopefully. The volume of business is steadily increasing, collections are more satisfactory, and, what is most important, trade is legitimate—there is an entire absence of wild speculation and overtrading, so common prior to the panic.

APPLES—We continue to quote in a jobbing way at $1a1.50 ₩ bbl for fair to choice.

BEANS—The supply of old, although not large, is considerably in excess of present wants, which are exceedingly small; prices nominal at 90c@$1 ₩ bushel.

BROOM CORN—Sales of Hurl Corn in small lots, upon arrival, at prices ranging from 7a8½c, as to quality. Short or medium brush in fair stock and demand light; sales in a small way at 5¾a6¼c, as to quality and quantity. Inside grades inferior. Corn very dull. Some lots offered at 4¼—find no sale. Crooked in light demand at 3a3½c.

BUTTER—Sales of prime to choice solid packed quotable at 20a23c; do roll, 24a28, creamery, 30a37.

CHEESE—The market continues very firm and somewhat excited, with an advancing tendency; mainly for prime Ohio factory (August make) to the wholesale trade.

EGGS—The supply, although not large, appears to be in excess of the demand and prices are weaker, quotable at 18a19c.

FLOUR—There is a continued steady demand for good standard brands, and the market is firmer, although there has been no advance here as yet. Pittsburgh is slow to follow either an advance or a decline.

New red winter wheat flours	$6,75a6,00	₩ bbl.
Odd Winter flours	6,00a6,50	"
Amber wheat flours	6,50a7,00	"
Old spring wheat flours	5,75a6,25	"
Family process and family white wheat	7,50a8,50	"
Rye flour	4,50a4,75	"

GRAIN—Quoted at 75c per 70 ₩ bush.

GROCERIES—The market for Coffee continues firm and fairly active, but there has been no recent change in prices, and the same is true of Sugars. Syrups and Molasses quiet and unchanged.

RICE.			
Carolina	6¾a7⅝	Louisiana	6¾a7¾
SYRUPS.			
Choice	65 a70	Common	55 a60
Prime	60 a65	Dark	45 a50
MOLASSES.			
N. O. Choice	80	N. O. strictly prime	65
Fair	60	Demara	50a55
TEAS.			
Young Hyson	35a50	Japan	40a55
Gunpowder	45a50	Oolong	35a45
Imperial	40a 75	Souchong	35a75
COFFEES.			
Fancy Rio	23	Rio (5 pkgs)	20
Prime Rio	21¾a22	Rio (loose)	20¾
Good Rio	20 a21	Roasted Java	30
Old Gov't Java	32		

GRAIN—The market for Wheat is more active and firmer in tone, but as yet there has been no advance here; No. 1 red winter (Penna. and Ohio) quotable at $1,12a1,13; No. 2 amber, $1,16a1,19. Kentucky white, $1,20a1,23. The receipts of Oats are increasing, and with increased offerings the market is weaker and prices are tending downward; we now quote on track, at 35a36c for white, and 33a34 for mixed. Corn continues quiet and unchanged; Ear, 52a54on track—sale of 1 car at 54. Shelled, 53a55, as to quality. Rye is unchanged a 65a66c.

HAY—Firmer, owing to light receipts from the adjoining country, caused by bad roads; quotable at $18a19, from country wagons.

MILL FEED—Bran scarce and higher, $12a12,50 ₩ ton, on track. Middlings quoted at $19a21, and Shorts at $24a26.

ONIONS—Ends, $1,50a2 per bbl; prime silver skins, $2,25a2,50.

OILS—Lard oil higher, and winter make wanted. We quote whiter extra, 95; current make, 85; No. 1, 78; No. 2, 60a65. Miners' oil higher at all points; and Jno. V. Lewis & Co.'s brands of White and Yellow Winter will likely command more than the figures we give to-day, but as our market is yet unchanged we continue to quote White, 60; Yellow, 52. The market points up. New York spring advanced 3c ₩ gallon for winter Yellow. Carbon firm at 22a24c. Linseed raw, 52; boiled, 55.

POTATOES—Irish quoted at 65a70 per bu. Sweets, $3,75a4,50 per bbl, the outside figure for Jerseys.

PEACHES—In light supply and prices are higher, according to size and quality and condition.

POULTRY—Live chickens by the coop 35a40c ₩ pair, according to size.

PROVISIONS—There is a continued fair demand for the hog products, but no change in prices since the date of our last report. A Chicago paper, of Friday, says of that market. The situation is a very uneasy one, and local operators are watching it keenly, without being able to make much headway. Of late, the trading in provisions generally has been something like the surging back and forth of a vast crowd, which may have some reason for its movements, but not much method in them. Prices have gone up and down wildly, and the market is yet so unsettled that the more conservative operators are letting it entirely alone, while the bolder ones lose or gain heavily almost at every turn."

Hams—Ex S C ₩ lb	15½	Mess Pork ₩ bbl	$19,00
Do. Canvassed	15½	Short Cut do	19,00
Shoulders Ex S. C.	—	Lard, prime leaf, tcs	12
Do. Canvassed	10	Lard, Ref for summer use—in tres	12½
B'fast Bacon S. C.	—	Do.	13
Do. Canvassed	14½	Do. ⅓ bbls	13
Dried beef Ex S. C.	—	Do. 3 ₩ caddies	14½
Do. Canvassed	16	Do. 5 lb do	14½
Beef Tongues S. C.	—	Do. 1 lb do	14½
Do. Canvassed	16½	Do. 5 lb do	14½
Bacon Shoulders	8½	Do. 10 lb do	14½
Do. Canvassed	11	Do. 6 lb do	14½
Clear Sides	11½	Hard Sausage	—

RAGS—Steady at 2½c ₩ lb for good country mixed.

SEEDS—There is an increasing demand for Timothy Seed, but no change in prices; $2,25 ₩ bush. Little or nothing in either Cloveror Flax Seeds.

TALLOW—There is a moderate demand, without any material change in prices; country, 7½; city, 6¾a6¾c per lb.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, Sept. 16, 1876.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

Business has been comparatively quiet the past week, both in the raw article and the product, and prices, particularly for the former, are easier; it is alleged that the "Standard Co.," are bearing the raw article, also, that they have been picking up all the cheap lots that have been offered for some time past. The report of the gaugers, in regard to the stock in the tank, did not have the effect expected; it was expected if the stock was reported above three million of barrels that the market would weaken, but as prices were pretty well maintained for several days after the report was made public, the weakness, to which reference has been made, cannot be fairly attributed to the report in question. The general outlook continues favorable for both producers and refiners; unless something unexpected occurs, such as the opening up of some more productive territory, of which there is no prospect at the present writing, we look for an active demand at full prices during the remainder of the year, both for the raw article and the product. Exporters, notwithstanding they have been bearish recently, will want considerable oil during the time in question, and just as soon as they become convinced that there is no chance to force it down, they will commence to buy, and we should not be surprised if they were obliged to pay more instead of less. Moreover, home trade buyers are now buying pretty freely, and will continue to this month and next; it is estimated that it will require 10,000 barrels per day to supply the home trade demand during September and October, and there is no doubt but considerably more than the quantity named will be wanted by exporters during the same time. It is conceded by all who know anything about the business that the consumption of the raw article is considerably in excess of the production, and while this continues to be the case there is not likely to be any depreciation, either in it or the product. Moreover, the consumption this year promises to be larger than ever before, not only in our own country but in nearly every part of the civilized world, and the latest advices report stocks comparatively light in the leading foreign markets.

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS:

Receipts crude by rail for the week 15,538 bbls; by rail and Conduit pipe line from January 1st to date, 1,249,628 bbls, against 788,481 do same time last year. Shipments of refined eastward for the week, 13,826 bbls; January 1st to date, 633,778 bbls; same time last year, 473,907 bbls. Shipments to Richmond for week, 5,400 bbls; from commencement to date, 113,600 bbls. Shipments by Pittsburgh & Connellsville R. R., 23,663 bbls; to all points up to date, 771,031 bbls.

CRUDE.

The market was offish again to-day, although prices have undergone no change. United certificates, $3,83 and immediate shipment, $3,80a3,85.

REFINED.

Was also reported quiet to-day, but prices were without change as compared with yesterday; Philadelphia and Baltimore delivery 26a26¼, equal to about 22¼a22½c on cars here to go east. Price to home trade unchanged at 23.

OIL BARRELS.

Unchanged; $1,30 for countries, and $1,45a1,50 for city make, as to size.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY September 16, 1876.

ARRIVALS.

Following shows the aggregate receipts for the week, as well as those of preceding week also:

	This week.	Last week.
Cattle	400 cars.	430 cars.
Hogs	115 "	147 "
Sheep	84 "	92 "
Total	599 "	669 "

CATTLE.

Of the 400 cars reported for the past week, 170 cars were through and 230 cars local, against 290 cars of through, and 140 cars of local last week. Sales, 3,838 head; last week, 2,622 head.

The most important feature we have to report was the largely increased supply, the run of local stock having been the largest we have had for several weeks, but at a reduction of from 20 to 25c per cwt, trade was quite active, nearly all the cattle on sale found buyers, and there were but very few shipped on in first hands. All grades of butcher cattle were lower, but stockers, being unaffected by the reaction, remain about the same. Taking it altogether as much as they did last week; there has been a steady and increasing demand for good stock and feeding cattle for some weeks past, and it is likely to continue for some weeks to come.

Philadelphia buyers bought rather more than usual this week, nearly 100 cars, while New York buyers did not buy so many; the York buyers would no doubt have taken more, but they were unable to get the kind they wanted. As noted in our report of Thursday, cattle are now being brought here for the export trade; and it is expected that export buyers will be here every week hereafter; the beef of from 1,000 to 1,200 cattle is being shipped weekly from New York, and the very best cattle are being bought for that trade. The highest price realized here this week, (5,60) was paid by an export buyer.

QUOTATIONS.

Prime 1,400a1,500 steers	5,60a5,75
Good 1,200a1,300 steers	4,80a5,75
Fair 1,000a1,100 steers	4,25a4,50
Stockers, 700a800 lbs	3,25a3,75
Bulls, Cows and Stags	2,00a3,25

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The run did not vary much from that of last week in point of numbers, but there was a perceptible difference in point of quality. The most of the offerings consisted of the common and medium grades, and for these prices declined 25 to 35c per cwt, but the best grades did not decline more than 10a12½c per cwt. The demand was mainly for good fat stock, while the offerings were mostly common, hence, as already stated, the decline on the latter was much the greatest. Stock sheep were rather quiet, although good stock ewes continue to bring fair prices. There was but little inquiry for lambs, and the number on sale was small.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra 93a100 lbs	4,75a5,00
Good 85a90 lbs	4,40a4,60
Good 75a80 lbs	4,00a4,25
Fair 70a80 lbs	3,75a3,85
Indianas, according to quality	3,50a5,00
Lambs, 40a60 lbs	4,00a5,00

HOGS.

The market was firmer to-day, with a supply, especially of good corn hogs, unequal to the demand, and prices, as compared with Thursday and Friday, were a shade higher. In regard to the immediate future of the market a Chicago paper says: "We are making constant and repeated inquiries among shippers and our large salesmen as to the comparative condition of the hog crop in the new West, and of last year. The belief seems pretty general that we have more hogs in the west than we had last season and that they are more fully matured. The poor prospects offered for cattle feeding in the estimate of farmers has induced many of them to abandon cattle or substitute hogs. It has further been found that the present unpromising prospective prices of corn, corn could be more profitably fed to hogs, hence the extremely high average weight of hogs this season as compared with all other corresponding ones. While we feel much in the dark as to the future, one thing we feel quite sure of, that farmers will do better by feeding their corn to hogs throughout the year than by placing it on the market. Speculators and gamblers in hog product can do what they like and all they can to disturb values and not to demoralize the trade, but they cannot affect all interfere with the consumption and legitimate wants of the market, which, when their little games are played, and played out, will always make its appearance."

QUOTATIONS.

Philadelphia Hogs	6,50a6,75
Yorkers, half to good	6,25a6,50
Roughs	5,00a5,50

Receipts of Pig Metal, etc.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Lewis O. & P'm	2	Isabella Fur'c	5
Phillips S. & Co'm	3	Clark'm	2
Graham & Li'p	16	H. Lloyd & Son'o	1
Stewart B & Co	2		
Total			31

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. R.

Isabella Fur'c	17	Graff B. & Co'c	6
S. Thompson S. W'm	3	Slimick & Co'm	17
Lewis O. & P'm	2	Rees Reg'm	4
Jones & L'o	31	S. B. & Co'o	23
Byers McC. & Co'm	3	Zug & Co'm	2
Maloney & L'o	2	W. Clark'o	2
Moore G. & W'o	1	Laughlin & Co'o	43
Lewis D. & Co'm	8	Park Bros'l	1
Total			176

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

H. Lloyd & Son b	2	Lewis O. & P'm	1
Caughey & H'm	2	Slimick & Co'm	2
J. McDermott & L'm	2		
Total			10

THE WOOL TRADE.

New York.

In some quarters there appears to be a tendency to keep on "bulling" the market, and we occasionally find reports of the most roseate and buoyant nature, with the advanced values reached as a basis. The general trade, however, are not inclined to be led away by any undue excitement, and to think before operating in the old way. No one denies the strength of the market as shown on the present outlook, and all really desirable wools are believed to be a good investment if contingencies continues and no additional rise, the general upon sale, but since cost has worked up it is deemed judicious to figure tightly before closing contracts. Many manufacturers, too, are fairly stocked with wool, and scarcely find an improvement on goods to correspond with the cost of material, and this also has a tendency to keep the volume of business down somewhat. Taken as whole, however, and compared with the past two or three seasons, the general market for wool contains few grounds of complaint for the selling interest, and the chances appear to be more in favor of a still further improvement than a deterioration. Last week's movement has been fair, including considerable amounts of California and Texas stock at full rates. Advices from the Pacific coast report a state of considerable excitement, and very extreme rates are noted on both the fall clip California and interior Oregon.

The sales reported embrace 45,000 lbs X and XX Ohio on private terms; 19,000 lbs No. 1 Ohio at 38c; 105,000 lbs Michigan mostly at 36c; 9,000 lbs combing Ohio at 36c; 15,000 lbs mixed fleeces at 35c; 10,000 lbs unwashed delaine, 30,000 lbs Jersey combing and delaine, 285 bags lambs' pulled, 85 bags No. 1 pulled, 13 bags No. 2 do, 29 bags do short extra, 5 do black pulled on private terms; 48,000 lbs Western Texas at 15a16½c; 125,000 lbs Eastern do 22a27c; 2,000 lbs coarse do at 16½c; 15,000 lbs medium Texas at 27c; 35,000 lbs do at 28c; 25,000 lbs do at 25c; 15,000 lbs the Eastern at 25c; 100,000 lbs coarse at 16a18c; 30,000 lbs Texas at 24c; 3,000 lbs old fall at 26c; 20,000 lbs Eastern Texas, 40,000 lbs do, 42,000 lbs Western do, 10,000 lbs California pulled, 8 bales do, 5,000 lbs fall California on private terms; 35,000 lbs new fall California at 16,17c; 6,000 lbs black California at 15c; 25,000 lbs spring California at 21 @25c; 5,000 lbs do at 26½c; 150 bales do at 18@25c; 5,000 lbs Colorado at 18c; 20,000 lbs do at 19c; 10,000 do, 25,000 lbs Oregon, 25,000 do combing, 1,000 lbs do delaine, 18,000 lbs Georgia and 3,000 lbs Mexican on private terms.—*Bulletin.*

Philadelphia.

There has been less doing, manufacturers generally are well supplied, but holders continue very firm in their views. About 600,000 lbs sold in lots, including washed fleeces, Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia XX and above, at 42@45c; X 38@40c; medium 33a40c; coarse 24@37c; New York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western, fine 33@35c; medium 32@40c; coarse 24 @36c; combing, washed 46c; do. unwashed 25c; Canada combing 45c; fine unwashed 23@25c; coarse and medium do. 24@30c; tub-washed 37@40c; Colorado washed 18@25c; do. unwashed 16@20c; extra and merino pulled 28@34c; No. 1 and super pulled 29a34c; Texas fine and medium 24@26c; do. coarse 17a20c; California fine and medium 20a 27c; do coarse 18a24c. And 11,000 lbs domestic lambs' 54,000 lbs Colorado 22@27c; 9,000 do unmerchantable fleece 28c; 1,000 do Michigan fine fleece 35c; 1,500 do Ohio XX fleece 49c; 5,000 do combing fleece 47c; 20,000 lbs do private terms; 2,500 do tub 41c; 8,000 do unwashed 25c; 20,000 do pulled private terms; 10,000 do tub 39c; 18,000 lambs' 32c; 25 bags do 30c; 15,000 lbs ¼ and ⅜ unwashed delaine; 40,000 do low and medium do private terms; 10,000 do ⅜ and ½ blood do 40c; 5,000 do medium fleece 40c; 8,000 do lambs' pulled 36c; 3,000 do old merino do; 5,000 do medium delaine 42c; 3,000 do eastern Texas 23c; 8,000 low combing private terms.—*Gazette.*

Boston.

(By Telegraph.)

BOSTON, September 16.—The demand for wool was quite active, manufacturers being free purchasers, with more or less speculative inquiry, and prices a shade higher for fleeces; the tendency of the market for all kinds is upward; Ohio, Pennsylvania medium and extra 37@42c; XX and above 43c; Michigan fleeces, heavy and choice X 37@37c, mostly 38a38c; combing and delaine fleeces are in demand and quite firm at 37@40c for delaine; 46@ 48c for washed combing; 30@36c for washed; pulled wools are steady and firm; super and X 36a 42c; mostly range at 32@40c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, September 16.—The package trade in prints and worsted dress goods continues active, and stocks are very light. Brown and bleached cottons are in steady request and firm. Cheviots are active and medium grades closely sold up. Oriental robes will be advanced to 8 cents on Monday. Woolen goods are in steady demand for small lots. Shawls and skirts are fairly active.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, September 16, 1876.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat unsettled, lower and active; No. 2 Chicago spring $1,03a1,03¼ cash; $1,02a1,02¾ October; $1,02¾a1,02¾ November; No. 3 91c; rejected 76c. Corn steady; No. 2 45¾c cash; 45 1-2c September; 44 1-4c October; 43¼c November. Oats dull; tending downward; No. 2 33¾ cash; 33½ October, Rye quiet at 64¾c. Barley dull; 77a77½ cash; 76 1-2c October.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull, weak and lower; $16,27 1-2a16,30 cash or October; $14,37½ year. Lard dull; $10,37 1-2 cash; $10,35 September; $10,37 1-2 October; $9,22 1-2 year. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—$1,08.

New York.

NEW YORK, September 16.—Flour quiet; receipts 16,000 bbls.; superfine western and State $4a4,55; common to good $4,85a5,00; good to choice $5,05a5,40; white wheat extra $5,45a5,75; extra Ohio $5,05a7,75; St. Louis $5a5,50. Rye flour firm; $4,75a5,25. Cornmeal steady; $2,65a2,90. Wheat shade firmer; receipts 27,000 bushels; ungraded spring $1,04; amber State new $1,23; No. 2 Milwaukee new $1,16a1,18; No. 2 Chicago spring old $1,09; do new $1,16a1,18. Rye steady; State 85a90c. Barley firm; 95ca$1,00. Malt quiet. Corn less active; receipts 145,000 bushels; western mixed ungraded 56½a57c; mixed sail 57¼a58c. Oats old active; new heavy; receipts 60,000 bushels; western mixed 35a35¾c; white State new $1,23; No. 2 red $1,16a1,18; No. 1 Dayton and Michigan $1,08; rejected red 95c. Corn steady; high mixed 50c; low mixed spot and seller September 49¼c; damaged 45c. Oats dull; No. 2 held at 35c; white 40c; rejected 31c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, September 16. — Cotton steady; 11c. Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat dull; red $1,00a1,04; white $1a 1,10. Corn steady and unchanged. Oats dull and unchanged. Pork steady; $17,50a 18. Bulk meats 7¸, 9¼, 9¾a9½c. Bacon dull; 10¼a10¾c. Lard dull; 12¾a 12¾c. Whisky quiet at $1,08.

Boston.

BOSTON, September 16.—Flour firm; superfine western $4,75a5; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family $5a7; Illinois $6a 7,50; St. Louis $7,50a8; fancy Minnesota and Wisconsin $7a9. Corn firm; mixed and yellow 58 1-2a61c. Oats firm; No. 2 white and mixed 42a49c; rejected 39a44c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, September 16.—Cotton and flour dull and nominal. Wheat dull; No. 2 red 85¾. Corn steady; 41¾a41¾c. Oats dull; 34¾c. Rye steady; 61c. Barley dull; 80c. Whisky steady; $1,18. Provisions quiet and unchanged.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, September 16.—Flour quiet but firm. Wheat dull and unsettled; No. 2 Milwaukee $1,17; No. 3 95c. Corn steady and good demand; No. 2 45c. Oats; demand fair; No. 2 33½c. Rye firm; No. 1 66¼c. Barley dull and unchanged.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, September 16.—Wheat steady; No. 1 amber Michigan $1,26; No. 1 white Michigan $1,29. Corn unchanged.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, September 16.—Cotton dull and unchanged; sales 550 bales; receipts 300 bales. Others unchanged.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, September 16. — Corn meal steady; $2,35a2,50. Others unchanged.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, September 16.—Petroleum firm; s. w. 110 test, 23c.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, September 16.—Cotton firm; at 11¾a11 9-16c; futures steady; September 11 7-32c; October 11 3-16a11 7-32; December 11¾a 11 7-16c; January 11 13-32c.

MEMPHIS, September 16.—Cotton unchanged; net receipts 531 bales; middlings 10½c; sales 1,009 bales; exports coastwise 1,35 bales.

SAVANNAH, September 14.—Cotton quiet and firm; net receipts 1,302 bales; middlings 10½c; sales 967 bales; exports coastwise 1,237 bales.

CHARLESTON, September 16. — Cotton steady; middlings 10¾a10¾c; exports coastwise 250 bales.

GALVESTON, September 16. — Cotton weak; net receipts 2,367 bales; middlings 10¾c; sales 817 bales; exports coastwise 777 bales.

Live Stock.

CHICAGO, September 16.—Cattle: receipts 21,000 head; shipments 31,000; market dull; prices unchanged; no sales but six cars at $2,50a3,40. Hogs: receipts 8,000 head; shipments 3,600; opened firm, shade higher, but closed weak, a trifle lower than yesterday; sales $5,80a6,50, chiefly $5,90a6,40. Sheep: receipts 340 head; dull; unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, September 16.—Hogs: steady; Yorkers and bacon $5,95a6,10; butchers $6,30a6,50; fancy $6,55a6,60. Cattle: strong for butchers; weak for shipping; prices unchanged.

CINCINNATI, September 16. — Hogs steady; moderate demand; prices unchanged.

INDIANAPOLIS, September 16.—Hogs unchanged; receipts 15,000.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—6 rolls leather, J. C. Lappe; 31 do, J. Scadd; 23 sks potatoes, W. McCalle; 1 bbl do, 1 bag flour, D. H. Patterson; 3 do for beneficial, F. K. Myers; 15 bgs 2 sacks, M. Sysdam; 1 bbl eggs, 1 stand butter, J. M. Wilson; 150 bdls hides, A. & J. Grootsinger; 10 bbls g sugar, Young & Bro; 1 bbl do, Miller Bro. Co; cases marbles, J. F. Nichols; 25 bbls crackers, Kramer & V; 5 pkgs furniture, Freeborn & Son; 2 do paint, T. E. Marshall.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R. CO.—59 bbls oil, Paine A & Co; 1 car beer, I. Lelsey & Co; 1 do o bbls, S. B. Thompson; 17 cars 70 bbls, Lockhart & F; 1 bdl hides, J. Scadd; 25 bbls eggs, 5 firkins butter, Voigt, M & Co; 1 car flour, Watt L. & Co; 200 bbls do, F. W. Jenkins; 23 do, T. Brady; 1 do do, J. C. Pershing; 50 bbls oil, Schlegle; 45 bbls p barley, Arbuckles & Co; 20 cases matches, Johnson, E. & Co; 10 do, A. Kirkpatrick; 3 cases ware, M. W. Sackett & Co; 50 bdls rags, Fleming & A; 2 bxs h wars, J.

HOME NEWS.

Parties who do not receive the GAZETTE by 7 A. M., are requested to notify the office, and the tardiness will be corrected at once.

The probabilities for to-day are westerly winds, back to southerly, warmer, partly cloudy weather, and slight changes in pressure.

Ingersoll's Speech.

On account of the extraordinary demand for the GAZETTE, containing the great speech of Col. Ingersoll, we have issued an extra edition for the purpose of supplying parties who were unable to secure the edition of Saturday. Copies in wrappers, for mailing, can be had at GAZETTE counting room.

Reduction of Telegraph Rates.

The public will be glad to learn that the Western Union Telegraph Company has made a further reduction of their rates, to have effect from this date.

Threatened to Shoot.

A disturbance occurred in a saloon at the corner of Bigham and Diamond streets on Saturday night, during which Frank Ghent, a notorious character, drew a revolver, cocked it, and presenting it at the breast of a man named Walker, threatened to send a ball through him. Bystanders interfered, and Ghent was arrested and locked up. He will have a hearing to-day.

Another Failure to Make a Match.

Eph. Morris and Scharff's representative, Harry Moore, met at the *Leader* office Saturday evening, but failed to make a match. The difficulty was in reference to the course, Morris insisting upon rowing upon the Allegheny, while Scharff wanted the race off the Monongahela. Moore offered Morris $50 to row on the Monongahela, anywhere from Brownsville down, and Morris offered Scharff the same amount to

[illegible] in every other respect were satisfactory to both parties.

The Teachers' Association.

A meeting of the County Teachers' Association was held on Saturday at the Fourth ward school building, Allegheny. Messrs. Paulson and Gross were appointed to draft a constitution. Prof. Burtt invited the teachers not only to subscribe but to aid in sending the *Educational Voice* to every school director in the county, and also to contribute to it. For the latter purpose he offered them several pages of that journal. A committee was appointed to confer with the editors of the *Voice* in reference to these objects. The next meeting of the Association will be held at the same place on the third Saturday of October, when lectures will be delivered as follows: On "Grades" by Prof. Wakeham, "Grammar" by Prof. Phillips, "Reading" by Miss Smith, and "Natural Science" by Prof. Dickson.

An Incipient Riot.

On Saturday evening a Democratic meeting was held at the corner of Washington street and Webster avenue. The Fifth, Seventh and Eighth ward Republicans were out parading also. About 9 o'clock the Eighth and Seventh ward clubs fell out and came marching down Washington street to Webster avenue to reach their headquarters for dispersal. As they reached the corner and were endeavoring to march past the crowd a stone was thrown at the clubs, striking one of the members. Both clubs immediately broke ranks, and returned the bombardment with stones and pistols. Paddy McGee's saloon was pretty badly used up, and several persons hit with rocks, but fortunately no one was seriously injured. A little later in the evening the fifth ward club was stopped coming down Webster avenue by Lieut. Harrison, and turned on to another street, to prevent further trouble. The matter will probably be judicially investigated to-day. The Sunday papers say the Eleventh ward colored club was in the affair, but it was not out. It was the Eighth ward colored club.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Local Political Notes—Doings in and About the Cities—Meeting at Lawrenceville.

The meeting on Forty-third street, the dedication of the Republican Wigwam, was a grand success. The parade was one of the largest that has been held in the city this campaign, and the gathering at the wigwam was immense. The meeting organized by calling Dr. E. S. Hanna to preside and the election of a large number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries. The meeting was addressed by Hon. G. A. Grow, Maj. A. M. Brown and Col. Richard Raelf.

A meeting of Boys in Blue was held at Wilson's Hall, in the Diamond, Allegheny, on Saturday evening, to make arrangements for attending the reunion at Indianapolis, on the 20th and 21st instant. A. J. Pentecost presided. The question, it was resolved that all members of the organization in Allegheny county should attend as one company, under command of a Marshal. An invitation was extended to all discharged soldiers to accompany the organization. A committee was appointed to be at Wilson's Hall from nine A. M. to nine P. M. to-day, to take the names of those who desire to attend the reunion. Preparations have been made for the care of the Boys while at Indianapolis, and a good band will accompany them on the trip. A meeting will be held this evening to perfect arrangements. The delegation will leave the Union Depot at five o'clock to-morrow evening.

"FOR HONESTY AND REFORM."

Democratic Reform in Fayette County.

The position of Steward of the Poor in Fayette county has long been a disturbing bone of contention within the Democratic party. Not that the salary proper, or the honor or pleasure of the position is likely to attract any one possessed of *honesty* and competency sufficient for the position, but somehow the place was so attractive to the pure reformers that the office of Poor-house Director has been more sought after than any other office in the county. There was a soft place in it somewhere. This much at least has been developed at the present sitting of the Criminal Court. Robert Hogan, a wealthy, influential Democratic politician, and an ex-Commissioner of the county, has been indicted and convicted of an attempt to bribe a Poor-house Director to secure the appointment of a political friend for Steward. Wm. S. Strickler, the applicant for the position, and who was included in the indictment, was an ex-Treasurer of the county and was acting as County Detective under an appointment by a Democratic District Attorney, skipped his bail and went to Nova Scotia to preach reform to the Queen's subjects, and has left an ex-Democratic Prothonotary to practice reform by paying $1,000 forfeited bail. At the same Court a Democratic Poor-house Director has been convicted of being interested in contracts for furnishing supplies for the use of the poor. And of such is the kingdom of the reformers. O! ye little Tweeds! Vide York and Lozerne counties! Tilden, Tweed and New York city.

A RAVING DRUNK.

A Man in the Lock-up Tries to Shoot an Officer and then Shoots Himself.

There came near being a first class tragedy on the South Side on Saturday night, an attempt at both murder and suicide having been made, fortunately without fatal results. The facts in the case are as follows:

About half-past 8 o'clock patrolman Beill arrested Peter Wagner, who was very drunk and very aggressive. After infinite difficulty he was lodged in the Twenty-fifth ward station house, it requiring the united efforts of the officer on duty at the station house, Capt. Sheardily, and officer Beill, to get the man into a cell. The rule and invariably the custom is to search all prisoners before locking them up, but in this instance it was omitted, owing to Wagner's fierce struggles and belligerent propensities. About half-past ten o'clock Capt. Shearald went back to the cell to attend to an expressed want of the prisoner, when Wagner pointed the muzzle of a revolver through the bars of his cell and snapped it at the officer but the cartridge did not explode. Again Wagner cocked the weapon, and again he snapped it at the officer, but again without success. The officer then returned, but in a few minutes after heard a shot fired. The officer went back to the cell when Wagner handed the revolver through the bars to him, remarking that "he didn't need it any more." Officer Shearald noticed powder marks on Wagner's coat, and placing his hand in the prisoner's breast, discovered that he had shot himself. Dr. Pollock was immediately summoned, and made an examination of the wound. He found that the ball had entered the left breast, in the neighborhood of the heart. Probing failed to find the ball, and the surgeon feared that the wound would prove fatal. Wagner was accordingly removed to the residence of an acquaintance, Mrs. Roney, on Fox alley, Twenty-sixth ward. His condition improved during the day, and it was last evening thought he would recover.

The revolver was a nickle-plated, pocket pistol, carrying seven balls. The cartridges are of the smallest size, i. e., No. 1, and unless the bullet enters a vital part, the wounds produced by them rarely prove fatal. Officer Shearald's escape was miraculous, as the pistol still contained, when Wagner gave it up, six loads and one empty shell, showing that Wagner had really intended to shoot the officer. The wounded man lives in Baldwin township. His attempted crimes were undoubtedly the result of a brain crazed by liquor.

Notice.—For some time past many of our customers have been disappoin d in not getting what French bread they w nted at our retail department, No. 18 Fifth ave nue. We have increased our facilities and will endeavor hereafter to have a full sup ply for all.

S. S. MARVIN & CO.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Record of the Proceedings in the Courts Saturday.

U. S. Circuit Court.

(Before Judge McKennan.)

In the case of Capt. John S. McMillan vs. Capt. J. P. Smith and James H. Morris, bill in equity to restrain respondents from infringing on complainant's patent capstan, was argued by Bakewell for complainant and Cox & Cox, of Washington, D. C., contra. Decision of the Court reserved.

A. Patterson and J. B. Finley, assignees of Mary Rogers vs. the Peoples' Savings Bank, Pittsburgh. Motion for judgment in default of sufficient affidavit of defense. Argued and judgment ordered to be entered for $413.11.

James J. Hedges vs. C. H. Love. Rule granted on defendant to show cause why judgment should not be entered.

On motion of D. L. Patterson, Esq., attorney for E. A. L. Roberts, decrees were granted against Guy Brown, A. J. Caldren, Abe Caldren, Charles St. John and E. F. Hayes, sustaining the validity of complainant's patent torpedo, and allowing a perpetual injunction restraining respondents from further unlawful use of the Roberts' Patent Torpedo. H. D. Gamble was appointed master to take testimony, &c.

U. S. District Court.

(Before Judge Ketcham.)

Evan Evans, bankrupt, city. Order for sale of certain uncollectable assetts. Also, annulling order, relative to former sale of real estate, confirmed absolutely on the 12th of July, 1876, and further ordering that the real estate be resold.

Greves & Shoemaker vs. Wm. S. McManigal, of Mifflin county, debtor. Rule granted on the petitioning creditors, to show cause why bill of costs should not be paid or attachment issued. Returnable on the 20th prox.

Nation Trust Company, debtor, city. W. G. Moore *et al.*, leave to join in petition of Phillip Blattan, *et al.*, for an order setting aside the composition in this case

[illegible] red to Register Smith.

Common Pleas No. 1.

(Before Judge Stowe.)

In the voluntary assignment of D. J. Duncan, the inventory and appraisement were presented and filed.

In the voluntary assignment of L. K. Murray, the inventory and appraisement were confirmed *nisi*, and the assignee directed to file his bond in the sum of $200.

Owen Hughes *vs.* Lettie Hughes, libel in divorce; subpoena awarded.

Mary E. Hawk vs. J. S. Hawk; A. H. Sutton was appointed examiner.

In the voluntary assignment of Knorr & Son, the final account of the assignee was presented and publication ordered.

Commonwealth *ex rel.* vs John Whalen; final account of committee presented and confirmed *nisi*, which will be made absolute on October 14, unless exceptions are filed in the meantime.

Martha A H. Matthews vs. Joseph Matthews; libel in divorce; subpoena awarded.

In the voluntary assignment of Leopold Hillbruner, the previous orders were revoked and the account of the assignee presented and confirmed *nisi*, the same to be made absolute October 18th unless exceptions be filed in the meantime.

Common Pleas No. 2.

(Before Judge White.)

A writ of *debunatus inquirendo* was granted in the matter of Mary Butterfield, alleged to be of unsound mind, and C. W. McCord appointed to take testimony.

Dennis McCarthy *vs.* Simpson Musgrave. A. S. Muller, Esq., appointed master.

The argument list will be taken up on Monday.

Orphans' Court.

(Before Judge Hawkins.)

Estate of August Stoebe; bond approved, and confirmation of sale.

Estate of T. W. Briggs; further order to pay A. Postley money due on mortgage.

Estate of Jacob Brown; order to mortgage real estate.

Estate of Ann Dunn; petition of attachment.

Estate of A. L. Ensell; bond of guardian approved.

Estate of J. H. Silk; appointment of guardian and approval of bond.

Estate of Marshall Short; order to pay balance into court.

Estate of Mary E. Butts, minor; petition and order to sell real estate.

Estate of Yohlt Spelker; appointment of guardian, and approval of bond.

Estate of Frank and Gertrude Dilworth; bonds approved, and return of sales and deeds.

Estate of Nicholas Somerville; petition to mortgage real estate of decedent by the administrator.

Estate of Conrad Eberhart; application for issue.

Estate of W. J. McClurg, minor; bond of guardian approved.

Estate of Thomas H. Golding; order changing return day of order to sell real estate.

Estate of J. B. McCune; order of final confirmation of sale and services.

Estate of M. B. Mitchell; bond of guardian approved.

Estate of Lucas Zimmer; widow's appraisement confirmed.

Estate of William Johnston; argument postponed until Saturday, September 30, 1876.

Estate of Margaret M. Pennyton; rule to show cause why a re-hearing should not be had.

Criminal Court.

(Before Judge Ewing.)

Henry W. Smith and Charles Snively, colored, convicted of larceny and receiving stolen goods, on oath of John Grove, were sentenced, the first one year and the second eighteen months to the Workhouse.

Henry Keiser, convicted of misdemeanor, on oath of Charles A. Gross, sentenced to the Workhouse for two years. The defendant is the party who carried off a little girl, a daughter of John O'Brien, and tried to sell her for five dollars.

Abraham Frank, convicted of burglary and larceny, on oath of Samuel Taylor, sentenced to the Workhouse two years.

John Bell, who pleaded guilty to charges of larceny and receiving stolen goods, on oath of Thomas Harper, was sentenced one year to the Workhouse. On another indictment for the same offenses, on oath of Edward B. Thompson, sentenced six months.

In the two cases against John S. Cooney, who pleaded *nolo contendere* to selling liquor on Sunday and to minors, sentence was suspended on payment of costs by the defendant. W. B. Ross was the prosecutor.

John Rogers, indicted on oath of John Campbell of selling liquor to a minor, was fined $200 and costs.

Georgo Conoway, who plead guilty to two indictments for larceny and receiving stolen goods on oath of T. T. Paul and M. M. Anthony, was sentenced to the Penitentiary one year on one and two years on the other indictment.

Joseph Divers, convicted of feloneous assault on two indictments, on oath of Otley Holcapfel and William Haviland, was sentenced to the Penitentiary three years on one and four on the other.

Trial list for to-day.

Stephen Mills *et al.*,	Martin Welsh,
Chas. Allen,	George Lewis,
John Wagner,	Joseph Herman,
Pat. McLaughlin,	James Eagan,
William Richardson *et al.*,	Jno. Welsh *et al.* 2,
W. W. Adams,	Wilson Wrightset al.,
Lambert Vossen,	Val. Greno *et al.*,
Cath. McGonnigle,	Chas. Smith,
Chas. Catlin,	Sam. Wright *et al.*,
Wm. Woods, Jr.,	Thos. Godfrey *et al.*

Court Brevities.

JURY trials will not be taken up in No. 2 until the third Monday in October.

THE argument list will be taken up Monday morning in both Common Pleas Courts.

JURY TRIALS will be commenced on the 1st Monday in October in Common Pleas No. 1.

JUDGE STOWE was engaged for over an hour Saturday taking the Sheriff's acknowledgement to deeds.

THERE were over fifty women in the Criminal Court Saturday, all having business either as principals or witnesses in surety and desertion cases.

JOHN DRISCOLL, convicted last week on an indictment for attempting to commit larceny, was called up for sentence Saturday, failed to appear and his recognizance was forfeited. Florence Sullivan was his bondsman in the sum of $300.

THE proceedings instituted in the Orphans' Court against Benjamine Heckert, administrator of the estate of Marshall Short, notice of which has previously been made, have been discontinued and the case is settled. Mr. Heckert paid the amount due the estate and the cost of the proceedings.

PROCEEDINGS in ejectment were commenced Saturday by Bishop John Tuigg, trustee for St. Wendelins Roman Catholic Church of Baldwin township, against John Plappert *et al.*, member of the Roman Catholic German School Society, and John Miller *et al.*, trustees of the same, to recover a piece of land in Baldwin township. The land was granted by the church for the specific purpose of having a school building erected thereon, and it has been laid out in town lots; some of which have been sold and devoted to other purposes than that named in the grant. Summons issued.

Hay, Shinkle & Miller.

Iron Founders & Mill Furnishers, are the only firm in this city who make a speciality of Grist and Saw Mill work, Turbine Water Wheels and Bolting Cloths. The partners in this firm have been employed at this works for upwards of twenty years, and are fully posted as to the wants of this trade. Their list of wheel and mill patterns are the most complete of any foundry or machine works in the country, and they are up to the demand for moderate rates for good materials and workmanship. They will insure satisfaction to all who favor them with their patronage. They will furnish a catalogue and their manufactures upon application to post-office box 780, or 39 Water street, Pittsburgh.

Coughs and colds are quickly cured by using DR. SCHERER'S WILD CHERRY LUNG CORDIAL. 25, 50 cents and $1 per bottle. Sold by druggists, and at Dr. Scherer's office, 174 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.

THE EXPOSITION.

This Week's Piano Concerts and Welsh Wedding—The Balloon and the School Children.

The balloon ascension on Saturday afternoon was accomplished successfully. Professor Gilbert was accompanied by Mr. A. B. Long. The vessel was cut loose about five o'clock, and as a sharp wind was blowing at the time it at first traveled rapidly in a southern direction, but soon it changed its course and moved off at more than race horse speed toward Sewickley, At ten minutes of six it landed at Palmersville, wherever that is, in the midst of a large crowd of spectators.

To-morrow and Thursday, Prof. S. B. Mills, "the Gottschalk of America," as he is called, will give two piano concerts. He must be an excellent performer, or the New *York Tribune* would not speak of him in this eulogistic style. "Mr. Mills made a brilliant success with his Liszt concerto, his crisp, delicious touch and irreproachable precision winning universal recognition. He played very conscientiously also, as indeed he had need, for the piano part is not a solo with orchestral accompaniment, but all the parts are closely combined and intermingled for one general effect." The *Tribune* again says: "Not all the wretched accompaniment, however, could ruin Mr. Mills' beautiful performance, or spoil the poetry of the exquisite allegro which he knows so well how to interpret."

The poultry and dog show will be an additional attraction for the entire week. A troupe of gymnasts from the Allegheny Association will give to-morrow evening an exhibition of physical strength, skill and agility. Friday will be distinguished by another wedding, a Welsh one, in which the dress, manners and customs will be reproduced as nearly as possible as when used at similar occurrences in Wales. Picked singers from Welsh choral societies will furnish music for the occasion, which is another and valuable element of interest to the occasion. The Welsh love of music, their ability to create, it is well known, Saturday evening the bride and groom hold their reception.

At request of the exhibitors, who signed a petition asking it, the management have decided to continue the Exposition until the middle of October, and during the intervening period a number of attractions will be added.

The pupils of the Allegheny schools constituted the majority of the visitors on Saturday, though the attendance of adults was not by any means limited. Several thousand children were present, and many of them were on hand bright and early in the morning with their lunch baskets, determined to put in the whole day. Next Saturday is for the Pittsburgh children.

Peabody, Hugus & Co.

One of the most conspicuous display, which attract the attention of the visitor upon entering through the main doorway is that made by Messrs. Peabody, Hugus & Co., the well known flour dealers of No. 329, Liberty street. They have secured a space in the south aisle of the main floor just opposite the Pagoda. Their display consists principally of the famous California flour, in sacks piled up in a very symmetrical manner. The design is very plain, but decidedly neat and attractive, and no display in the building attracts more attention or is a better advertisement. The California flour is a brand which has jumped to the front rank and is a recognized among housewives, who pride themselves on sweet, light, white and nutritious bread. The reason for its excellence is in the fact that the very best wheat is used in its manufacture—money and care being lavishly expended to procure the best grain the market affords. Messrs. Peabody, Hugus & Co., are the only authorized agents for this flour in this community, but it can be found at every first-class grocery store.

In addition to their specialty in flour the firm also deal in the following popular brands: "Bakers Jubilee," "Less Best St. Louis," Minnesota and "Kentucky" Flours, Graham Flour, Rye Flour, Buckwheat Flour, Corn and Oat Meal, &c. Their motto is "the best of everything," and hence everything they sell carries with it the guarantee of the first. It is a pleasure to call at this firm's establishment, as it is among the most reliable in Pittsburgh and we take pleasure in noting the enterprise which is exhibited by its handsome display.

Nail Making.

The visitor to the Exposition at almost any hour of the day or evening will see a crowd of interested spectators around a nail making machine, which is put on exhibition by Messrs. John Smith & Sons, of Youngstown, Ohio. This machine is not a very large piece of mechanism, but it is capable of doing an immense amount of work. It has a very strong and constant appetite for iron, and the quantity which passes into its capacious maw in a day is something wonderful. The machine works as smoothly as oil and with a regularity that is rarely attainable. The advantages claimed for it are that it will not only make the nails as fast as any similar piece of mechanism extant, but that it makes a perfect, symmetrical nail, which cannot be said of some other patents. Every nail comes out perfect, and there is no wastage by imperfect articles. The machine is stoutly built, and is capable of standing any amount of wear and tear to which it can reasonably be put. It moves like clockwork, and when once set going needs no special attention further than to be fed with the iron. It has been manufactured with a view to simplicity and durability, and there are several improvements which might not be intelligible to the ordinary reader but which a nail-cutter would at once recognize and appreciate. It is not a fancy machine, built merely for display, but is a fair sample of the kind which may be found in the general stock at the works in Youngstown, Ohio. The machine manufactured by this firm have had wide notoriety, and are in use in hundreds of mills. We bespeak the careful attention of practical workmen to this interesting piece of mechanism, and assure them that they will be allowed an opportunity for thoroughly inspecting its build and its work.

Something for the House.

The elegant display of grates, stoves, &c., made by Messrs. Graff, Hugus & Co., possesses quite an interest to those who take pleasure in noting the advance in manufacturers pertaining to house furnishment. The firm exhibit a number of very beautiful nickle plated fronts and grates for parlors, offices, and rooms where an article, combining both beauty and durability is desired. These fronts are of different designs, some being the perfection of simplicity in patterns, and others being quite ornate—so that the tastes of all are suited.

This firm also exhibit a class of iron fronts of varied designs and very neat. Whatever the material they use, they always endeavor to secure harmony of outline, and their combinations are far from equal to the best, so far as general symmetry is concerned. Their grates, plain and ornamental are creditable specimens of what Pittsburgh mechanics can do. Visitors from abroad will be able to take away ideas of the best things in the Exposition, should spend some time in an inspection of this splendid display made by Messrs. Graff, Hugus & Co.

"The Piano of the Living Present"

is the title given to the far-famed Decker Piano, exhibited in various styles by Mr. S. Hamilton. The Decker is indeed the Piano for the present time. It is manufactured by those who have gained wisdom from the failure of others, have brought the work down to a scientific basis, whereby they can discard all that has been proven to be useless, take up all that is essentially good, and add to these improvements which they have tested. This is why the Decker occupies such a high place in the musical world, and why the sales of the Decker are so enormous. The people soon learn where there is excellence, and are not slow to record their verdict, which has been done in the case of the Decker.

Mr. Hamilton exhibits several styles of these superb instruments, and skilful players entertain the crowds with sweet melody.

Rankin Manufacturing Company.

Just at the East end doorway, near the entrance to Power Hall, are the machines put on exhibition by the Rankin Manufacturing Company, of No. 183 Lacock street, Allegheny. The company have built a small steam engine to run their machinery, and they exhibit several styles of their celebrated meat cutters. These cutters are strongly and compactly built, run smoothly and very rapidly, and do their work perfectly. Last year they were entered for competition and carried off the first premium. Their excellencies as stated by the Judges were that they would run more smoothly and cut more large pieces of meat than any other machine, while there was no wastage by a scattering of the minced meat, as was the case in the other cutters. The machines are very simple in construction, and are thus not liable to get out of order. The knives traverse every part of the tub, and cut every inch of the meat, so that all is cut uniformly, and there are no lumps left when the meat is taken out for use. They run with an almost incredible speed, and the largest pieces of meat are reduced to a "minced" condition in a very few minutes. Considering the amount that can be minced, and the perfect character of the work done by one of these manchines, we are not surprised that the judges of last year should unanimously yield them the superiority, and that the company should have such a large demand for them. Their popularity is very extended, and from wherever they have been used there have been nothing but the most satisfactory reports. They are so very simple in construction that there is no liability of getting out of order, and they do their work every time perfectly. Thousands of them are now in use, and they have demonstrated their superiority and economy wherever they have been operated for any length of time. Butchers and others who are interested in such mechanism would do well to spend some time in inspecting the display made by the Rankin Manufacturing Company.

Dancing Academy.

Prof. James P. Brooks will open his dancing academy October 24 with some of the latest and most fashionable dances of the season, and will give instruction to private parties, schools and classes, teaching all the new and fashionable dances, with many that have never been taught in the city. Prof. Brooks' reputation as a teacher of this art is such that he needs no encomium at our hands. For particulars consult his card in another column.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

***Prof. B. C. Jillson, Principal of the High School, is thinking of resigning.

***The Chamber of Commerce meets this afternoon, to indulge in more talk over "Outlets."

***A trotting race for a purse of $200 will take place to-morrow, at Friendship Park, weather permitting.

***A little girl named Ella Mack was run over by a wagon on Penn avenue on Saturday, and had both hands crushed.

***The remains of St. Victoria were deposited in the shrine prepared for its reception at the Passionist Monestry yesterday. Bishop Tuigg officiated.

***Many of our citizens, who have recently visited Philadelphia, complain of the drinking water in that city. It is the cause of considerable sickness among the visitors.

***Smythe's third Centennial excursion leaves this morning. There were over one thousand tickets sold last night. The train will probably go out this morning in three sections.

***An Assistant Water Assessor is still kept on the pay rolls, and Superintendent Atkinson refuses to sign the roll for last month with the amount for the Assistant Assessor on it.

***Mrs. Bridget Maloney, the alleged kidnapper, was taken to Chicago, on Saturday, by an officer from that city. Both children were taken also. She had $1,700 in cash with her.

***The saloon of Anthony Rubel at Nineteenth and Jane streets, South Side, was called to remember that the members of the societies ranged in years from fifteen to nineteen and twenty—the members being fully as old as in most other educational institutions of the same nature; that, in fact, they were young ladies and gentlemen. Dr. Jillson finally acknowledged that they could be considered as such, but still insisted that the societies should be abolished. The committee, after much discussion, decided not to abolish the societies, but to allow the faculty of the school to report some plan for remedying the evils complained of. This report was made at the next meeting of the committee, and recommended making the professors who now act as monitors at the deliberations of the societies, Presidents of the same and *ex officio* members of the committees. This the members of the committee favorable to the socities also strenuously opposed, claiming that the societies might just as well be abolished, as such action would nullify exactly the good that they are expected to accomplish. As a compromise it was then suggested that the monitor be President only when he believed it necessary, and he is getting a number of all committees. This the same members opposed even more bitterly, claiming that it would be far better to make the monitor permanent President, since he alone would have the right to determine when it was necessary to officiously displace the society's elected president and assume his powers.

Dr. Jillson then became exceedingly solicitous to know what the committee intended to do about it, since they would not listen either to his advice or that of the faculty. The matter was settled at that meeting of the committee by appointing two of the members a special committee to visit the school each Friday, when the societies meet, and report what they saw and thought about the matter.

On last Tuesday Dr. Jillson sent for this committee, stating that he wanted to make up his schedule, and he wanted to know about the societies. The committee met him, and after consultation it was concluded to drop "C" class from the societies, making them considerably smaller, and also making it necessary for pupils to remain a year longer in the school before entering into the societies.

But Dr. Jillson, finding himself met in all his efforts to abolish the societies by some counter action of the committee, determined to offer his resignation. He accordingly wrote it out, and sent it direct to the Central Board at its meeting that night. Instead of being presented it was captured by one of his friends, who desired him to reconsider his action. This he has not yet done, and the resignation still remains in the hands of his friend.

FRESHET AT UNIONTOWN.

Telegraphic Report of the Destruction of Thousands of Dollars Worth of Property and Several Lives—Inability to Get Full Particulars—The Wires Swept Away—Locality and Course of the Flood.

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In the flood of 1861 the water covered the entire lower part of the town, and so rapidly did it swell that it caught many families in their dwellings, and the writer, then but a boy, remembers that many women had to be taken from their houses on hastily constructed rafts, boats being unknown ther because never needed. Only a week ago last night a flood at Uniontown raised the creek higher than it had been since 1861. The properties so situated as to have been caught by last night's freshet and probably destroyed, or badly damaged, are Fuller & Laughead's planing mill, around which thousands of feet of lumber were generally kept piled; the Baltimore and Ohio depot, Beall's grain and feed establishment, the gas works, Downer's tannery, the bridges and tracks of the Baltimore and Ohio and the Southwest Pennsylvania railroads, the Uniontown flouring mills, and a hundred and more dwellings on Iowa and Jefferson streets and the extension of Broadway. All these were within easy reach of the flood, and if the damage is as great as so indefinitely reported, it is altogether likely that many of them have been destroyed.

PERSONAL.

***James A. Russell, son of Boiler Inspector Russell, died yesterday morning at the residence of his parents, No. 29 Ross street.

***Mr. George W. Haslett and wife arrived home Saturday evening from their wedding tour, having taking in most of the eastern cities and of course the Centennial.

***Mr. Stanton Marfuls, of the P. F. W. & C. R. R. Co., married to his sister, Anna, and two Miss Cunninghams, started Saturday evening to see the sights of the Centennial.

***Mr. W. W. Swain, formerly a merchandise broker and now of the firm of Burbridge & Swain, of New Orleans, was here a few days last week. He left for New Orleans on Saturday.

***Mr. James M. Fisher's angling at last resulted in a fortunate matrimonial catch. He was married a few days ago at Heyworth, Ill., to Miss Finnie Bettenhelle, of Edgerton, O. Mr. Fisher is one of the trusted employes in this city of the Western Union Telegraph Company.

***Paul Panageff, Professor of Civil Engineering in the Technical school at Moscow, and A. Fmiloff, a fellow-student in civil engineer, visited the new pumping works at Negley's run, on Saturday. They were much pleased with the plans of the Lowry engines and pumps.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

A PARTY of roughs, who were returning from a ball at Bloomfield, Saturday morning, were carrying things all their own way, when Officers Grimes and Conners arrested Ed. Griffin and John McCracken, the ringleaders. Their companions rescued them, and McCracken beat Officer Grimes. The men were both subsequently arrested, fined $10 and costs, and McCracken was held in $300 bail for trial for assault and battery.

"UNDER THE BED."

A Man Caught Under a Bed at the Union Depot Hotel, With a Bottle of Chloroform.

The proverbial fear of "a man under the bed" is very seldom justified by the finding him there; but frightend women and cautious men will still look for him. Such a search last night in one of the rooms of the Union Depot Hotel resulted in finding something.

David Hanson, on Saturday evening, arrived on a train from the West and remained at the depot all night, trying to sleep upon the benches. He was repeatedly awakened by the officers, and told to get out. He made his way up into the Union Depot Hotel, during yesterday some time, and secreted himself in one of the bed-rooms. Last night, as one of the guests was about to retire, he discovered the man crouched up under the bed. He immediately gave the alarm, but Hanson dashed out of the room, and for a time succeeded in keeping out of the way. A little later Detective Roger O'Mara learned of the case, and in a short time succeeded in apprehending his man, and lodging him in the station house. When searched a bottle about half full of chloroform was found upon him.

It is quite evident that his purpose was robbery, though, as a matter of course, he denies it. He stated that his name is David Hanson, that he lived in Iowa, and that he was on his way the Philadelphia. He further said that he was robbed in the cars and only had a dollar and ten cents left. The officers wouldn't let him sleep in the depot and he wandered into the hotel in search of a place to sleep. Seeing a room door open he slipped in and got under the bed because he was afraid that the porter would come around and put him out. He was much affected by his arrest and anxious to know what the result would be. That he will learn to-day.

A PROLONGED RAIN.

Prospects of a Fall Flood—Bad Forecasting Yesterday.

It has been many days since Pittsburgh and the surrounding country has been visited by a rain such as still falling as we write at three o'clock this morning, and still shows no signs of abating. It commenced Saturday evening, and with scarcely any intermission has been pouring down ever since, in a steady, relentless way that has meant business all the time.

From the surrounding country but little news has been received, owing to the damage to the wires from Uniontown as is mentioned elsewhere, came news of a disaster, but little more. Both rivers were rising rapidly last night, with prospects that they will continue to do so for several days to come.

The churches, as a matter of course, were but slimly attended yesterday, and mighty few pedestrians ventured out unless they were compelled to go.

"Why, Miss Maud K——

How do you do? Oh, Maud, who filled your teeth" "Why, Dr. Goshorn, No. 34 Ninth street." "Oh, if I had only known I could have had my teeth filled in place of having them out; but the dentist I went to told me I could never have them filled; and to think they were not as much decayed as yours were, and then to think how much better they are than these false ones, that are always falling down. Oh! I wish I had known of Dr. Goshorn before I had mine out. I would have had him fill mine." The above was a conversation between two ladies while waiting at the depot for the train yesterday.

THE HIGH SCHOOL TROUBLES.

The Attempt to Abolish the Literary Societies—Professor Jilson's Resignation.

A few days ago the city papers had brief mention of an attempt recently made to abolish the literary societies. The Sunday *Globe* yesterday contained an item to the effect that Prof. Jillson, Superintendent of the High School, had placed his resignation in the hands of a friend. Putting this and that together, a GAZETTE representative concluded that possibly there was something in connection therewith that the public would like to know. He therefore yesterday started to hunt it up, and by dint of hard labor learned that the matters had a connection, and a very close one, too.

Just before the present term of High School opened, or immediately afterward, Prof. Jillson appeared before the High School Committee of the Central Board of Education, and stated that in his opinion the literary societies of the school were utterly useless and an injury rather than a benefit to the school. He, therefore, recommended their abolishment. The committee, without thinking, were about to pass a motion recommending the change proposed, when one or two members jumped up and so strenuously opposed such action that the committee changed its mind. Dr. Jillson was reminded by one of the members that the literary societies were the life and soul of every educational institution of the scope of the High School. Dr. Jelson replied that the pupils were nothing but children and didn't know how to behave themselves. This was denied, and he was called to remember that the members of the societies ranged in years from fifteen to nineteen and twenty—the members being fully as old as in most other educational institutions of the same nature; that, in fact, they were young ladies and gentlemen. Dr. Jillson finally acknowledged that they could be considered as such, but still insisted that the societies should be abolished. The committee, after much discussion, decided not to abolish the societies, but to allow the faculty of the school to report some plan for remedying the evils complained of. This report was made at the next meeting of the committee, and recommended making the professors who now act as monitors at the deliberations of the societies, Presidents of the same and *ex officio* members of the committees. This the members of the committee favorable to the socities also strenuously opposed, claiming that the societies might just as well be abolished, as such action would nullify exactly the good that they are expected to accomplish. As a compromise it was then suggested that the monitor be President only when he believed it necessary, and he is getting a number of all committees. This the same members opposed even more bitterly, claiming that it would be far better to make the monitor permanent President, since he alone would have the right to determine when it was necessary to officiously displace the society's elected president and assume his powers.

Dr. Jillson then became exceedingly solicitous to know what the committee intended to do about it, since they would not listen either to his advice or that of the faculty. The matter was settled at that meeting of the committee by appointing two of the members a special committee to visit the school each Friday, when the societies meet, and report what they saw and thought about the matter.

On last Tuesday Dr. Jillson sent for this committee, stating that he wanted to make up his schedule, and he wanted to know about the societies. The committee met him, and after consultation it was concluded to drop "C" class from the societies, making them considerably smaller, and also making it necessary for pupils to remain a year longer in the school before entering into the societies.

But Dr. Jillson, finding himself met in all his efforts to abolish the societies by some counter action of the committee, determined to offer his resignation. He accordingly wrote it out, and sent it direct to the Central Board at its meeting that night. Instead of being presented it was captured by one of his friends, who desired him to reconsider his action. This he has not yet done, and the resignation still remains in the hands of his friend.

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